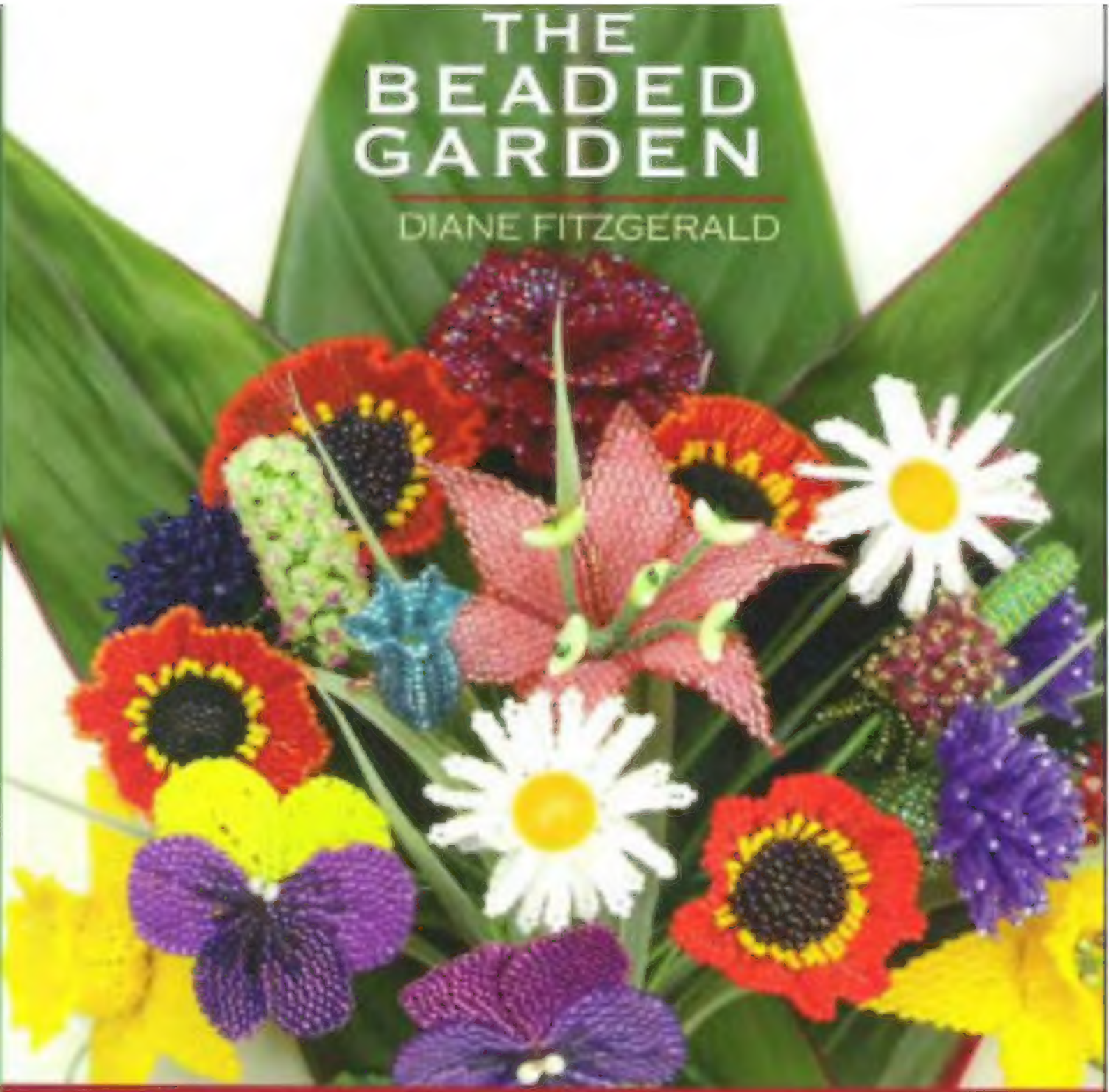
THE BEADED GARDEN

DIANE FITZGERALD



Creating Flowers with Beads and Thread

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DIANE FITZGERALD

Claire Mitchell QC and Dipak Fitzgerald

To Claire, my wonderful daughter
for the many happy hours of
bonding we've spent together.

My heartfelt thanks to Gemma Edgar,
Judith Dawes, Pauline Lyons
and everyone at Innovative Press
for their work in bringing this
book to print.

Photo courtesy of Glasgow Museums: The Burrell Collection, Scotland

Seventeenth Century Stuart Basket

Baskets like these may have been made to celebrate betrothal and used to hold gloves or sprigs of rosemary given to wedding guests. One of two similar baskets in the Burrell Collection, the frame is wrapped with strands of beads, beaded fruit, flowers, and leaves attached to the frame and worked in double-needle right-angle weave. The basket is part of the Burrell Collection of the Glasgow Museums, Scotland. Size 50 x 63 cm.

Contents

Welcome to My Garden

For hundreds of years, flower lovers have been creating blossoms out of almost every conceivable material: paper, fabric, gemstones, metal, leather, bread, hair, feathers, shells, pearls, ribbon, cake frosting, and of course, beads and wire. In this book, we'll continue this tradition, but with a new approach: We'll explore the craft of making flowers with tiny glass beads and thread, weaving these elements together with off-loom stitches to create three-dimensional flowers, leaves, and garden creatures.

In creating a flower with any kind of material, one can only hope to approximate the delicate, fragile qualities of a natural blossom. While some details may need to be omitted entirely, others may only be suggested. Imitating the exquisite color shading and three-dimensional shapes is a goal that we'll strive toward but rarely achieve with the true subtlety of Mother Nature. In pursuing this humbling experience we will gain knowledge about flowers and come to appreciate their beauty and complexity more than we ever did before. We may also begin to see why throughout time flowers have been so loved and admired. Ultimately, our glass bead flowers should be appreciated for themselves: They may get dusty, but their blooms will not fade or wilt.

Certain flowers probably play a special role in our memories. Perhaps you treasure the flowers you carried at your wedding, the dozen long-stemmed red roses you received on Valentine's Day, or the corsage you wore to the prom. As a child, did you make dolls from hollyhocks or pinch snapdragons to see them open and close? My most cherished flower memories are of the white and red peonies my mother tended so carefully, the wild yellow roses in my grandmother's garden, and of my daughter (who had never strung a bead) learning to do beadwork because she wanted a Scottish Thistle!

I hope this book will inspire you and provide you with many hours of pleasure as you create your own beaded garden.

Diane M. Fitzgerald

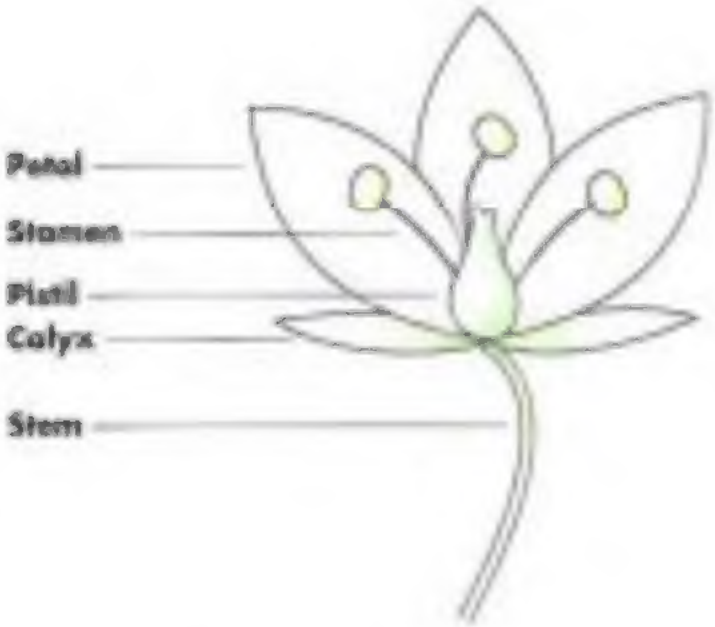
P.S. You may reach me through www.dianefitzgerald.com.

Flower Basics

Flowers are the reproductive parts of many plants. In the center of the petals we find the stamen and the pistil. Under the petals we find the calyx and the stem.

"Earth laughs in flowers."
—Ralph Waldo Emerson

Simplified Flower Anatomy



Some Notes on Constructing Flowers

As you work with the designs in this book, you will find that the directions enable you to make the basic shapes of many flowers. Petals and leaves may be oval and tapered, round, long and narrow, ruffled, pointed, or other shapes. Enlarging or reducing the size of a particular petal or leaf may be the

beginning of a flower you wish to create. Also, many parts can be combined to form other natural flowers or new fantasy flowers.

Flower Centers

An integral part of every flower is its center or stamen and pistils. The center provides a focal point and a base on which to attach petals and, if you decide to include them, the calyx and stem. Here are some bases that can be used for flower centers:

- fabric-covered button (Dritz Half Ball Cover Buttons are recommended)
- foam ball or half-ball covered with fabric, yarn, or thread
- felted ball or half ball
- Netted Bead, or Easy Beaded Bead (instructions on page 36), or bead covered in peyote stitch
- Christmas tree lightballs, pointed or round
- button sewed to a small circle of stiff nonwoven interfacing material
- circle of fabric stuffed with felt or cotton and covered with beads

Petals

Petals can be shaped with any stitch and by increasing or decreasing to give the petal a flat or three-dimensional shape. I prefer brick, peyote, and square stitches because each offers unique shaping possibilities. Netting and right-angle weave work, too, but they are usually open stitches that produce a lacier texture than brick, peyote, and square stitches do.

Leaves

Most flowers have leaves, often in some shade of green, which serve as a backdrop for flowers. In addition to making beaded leaves, consider using silk leaves for beaded flowers. Trim a large silk leaf to obtain the shape needed for a particular flower.

Stems

If you want a flower to be sold as a potted plant, you may use a wrapped floral stem wire available in the artificial flower section of craft stores. The 18-gauge wrapped wire represents most flowers, but 22-gauge for small flowers, etc. The 18" (46 cm) long straight wire is preferable to wire on a spool because it won't have kinks.

Attaching Floral Stem Wire to a Flower or Bud

A wired flower or flower bud can serve as a stamen and take a wire to create a flower or a stem. If the bulb is larger than the stem wire, wrap the end of the wire with sewing thread into it to weigh down the bulb. Remove the wrapping and insert each stamen wire and insert in the bud opening. Move the wire to the. Now pass the wire through the bulb at the bottom of the flower, add a sepal to the bud and a leaf or sepal which goes below the sepals, and wrap the stem with floral tape below the sepals. You may use small beads at the bottom of the flower to the wrapped stem to hold the flower in place.

Stepping Flower

Sometimes you may want flowers to hold their shape in your vase or in a shape that is a better way. Beadwork can be optional and the tubes will match by stepping it in Future Artists. Floral Wire. Place the bulb wire in a small plastic container and dip the flower. Make all the stems into a paper towel to cap and press the remaining sap back in the bottle. Let the flower dry for about 24 hours. If the flower contains food or color-based beads, dip it quickly. Just in and out. The color on these beads can bleed to other beads and create unwanted effects. On the other hand, a little color bleeding may lead you to some interesting blends.

TOOLS

Needles

[illegible] experienced beaders have a favorite type of needle. Some like beading needles, which are 2" to 3" long, others prefer sharps, which are 1" to 1½" long, & few prefer big-eye needles for ease of threading, especially. You will go through many size 10 and 12 needles, but not as often as a size 11 needle. I encourage people to use the type of needle they prefer and to go through beads the required number of times to provide for a thinner needle. Size 15 needles are thicker than size 11 or 12. If you are using Japanese seed beads or cylinder beads (Miyuki, Toho, etc.), you will [illegible] size 15 needles almost all the time. If you are using Czech seed beads, you will need a size 12 needle because the holes in these beads are smaller and irregular shaped.

Thread

[illegible] Nylon Fine is a fine thread, ideal for fancy or delicate, light designs, flexible thread and available in many colors. Some beaders prefer Microfine or Dacron, which are thicker. Nylon is a natural color thread that is available in several colors. Dacron is a stiff color thread similar in feel to fine and is available only in gray. Thread color is important because it affects bead color.

[illegible] The method of changing thread colors will be given [illegible] Dropback indicates that the two beads make a secure unit. When you have about 6" [illegible] of thread left, move the needle off the old thread. Thread a new needle and knot the end. Clip the needle to the knot about [illegible] (1 cm) in from end and cut the tail slightly with a lighter. Manage the end of the thread properly into [illegible] and move the knot, which will slip inside a bead. Now, the needle through [illegible] beads at the thread is

[illegible] the same knot to tie old thread to the same downtent. Tie the old thread to the new thread with a square knot (see page 184). Now, the old thread (with the needle still on it) through it to [illegible] and clips [illegible] to the beads. Hide the knot with clear nail polish. You're all set to keep beading.

Durability and Durability of Thread Connections For durability in stitches, some designs call for a sturdier thread that is well waxed. The wax is necessary to help protect the thread and prevent wearing and tangling. Even a point to any [illegible] connections was the kind that comes in a small plastic cup. Because it was [illegible] and easy to use, it [illegible] without taking out the beads. Cut the required length of thread and thread it on the needle. Bring the ends together and knot. Wrap the thread at the knot and [illegible] your left forefinger and holding the cup in your right hand, draw the wax along the thread in short strokes. As you do, the two strands are [illegible] each other to [illegible] them through. Finally, draw the thread between your fingers to remove excess wax.

A plastic bead cup holds wax

Sealing and Trimming the Thread [illegible] is that work and [illegible] knots in the end of thread. Light the ends with a lighter. It may [illegible] with using a lighter. Not [illegible] pushing the knot and holding it down. Then hold the lighter in your dominant hand and the thread in your nondominant hand with [illegible] (see page [illegible]) [illegible] Place the tip of your nondominant hand against your dominant hand and not touch [illegible] the base of the flame. Whenever the thread [illegible] lighter is used tightly. The thread should not flame or make a dark complete knot. If it does, try again—but don't bring the knot anchor to the flame.

Tiny, delicate beads are [illegible] for [illegible]

Beads

Lots and hundreds of glass beads fit most of the patterns in this book. Most beads are round and have richer color than crystals. Lots of glass beads

Seed beads are round and have richer color than [illegible] beads

[illegible] Lith-Silver Lacquerware Square or Circle because they are [illegible] uniform and have larger interior [illegible] Colonial Studio, which [illegible] Delicate, are made by [illegible] Lacquerware Company. The Studio Company makes Delicate and the Tray Company makes Innovare and Adore. Adore are stand for their ever perfect craftsmanship.

Jiggling Headrest

If you're an experienced leader, you may have developed an [illegible] jiggling [illegible] If you are [illegible] headrest, [illegible] your left. I hold my work between the thumb and forefinger of my left [illegible] hand with the working, [illegible] exposed over my forefinger and hold to place nothing middle finger. I hold the tool with my index finger. As I work with my right (dominant) hand, I move my thumb back [illegible] to support the work. This method allows me to control the material and to [illegible] my [illegible] I feel the thread is [illegible]. For [illegible] when I work left to right, the power stitch and [illegible] back and forth and be [illegible] right to left.

Flower Parts and Leaves

Stamen

Materials

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Thread a needle with [illegible] inches of length thread and make a base row with cylinder beads. [illegible] and 4 beads long according to the instructions for beads below. Base size [illegible]. It should vary depending on the size of the flower, add more rows, adjusting the beads for a magical size.

[illegible] Add a strand of stamen with 6 size 11 round beads, 1 size 8/0 [illegible] and 1 size 11 [illegible] dropping the last size 11, go back through the bead and repeat. Thread of the base ribbon to come up through the new beads in the base and repeat this step for each [illegible] of beads in the base.

[illegible] Bring the ends of the base row and sew the stamen to the flower center so that the flower will have a stem. Wrap the ends of the stem with thread and place the stamen in the wire (Figure 2).

Figure 1

Figure 2

BULBOUS STAMEN

Materials

[illegible]

Size 17 (15 x 2) [illegible] page of fabric scraps

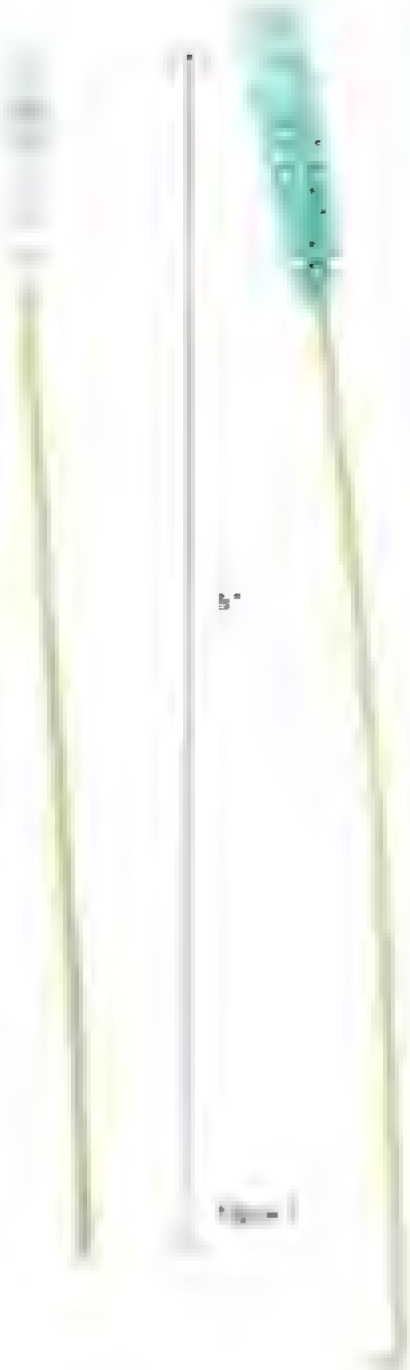
Seed beads of your choice

Chenille pipe

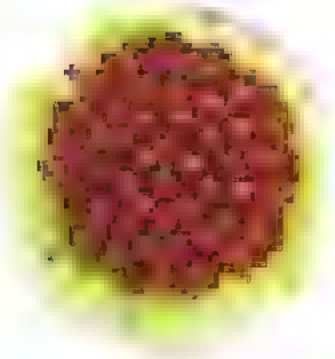
Step 1 Fold a bit of white glue on the end of the flower stem, [illegible] the bulbed material in left handedness and wrap it around the stem, [illegible] by adding [illegible] (1.5 cm) of the strip near the end of the stem, then wrap around the stem in Basic Cross Stitch shape, [illegible] (Fig. 1). Use a flower strip, but whatever shape or length you wish. Secure the fabric by wrapping with thread and weaving the thread into the fabric, [illegible] just to hold the wrap in place (Figure 1).

Step 2 Stitch a strip of seed beads to the bottom of the strip. Start these beads with tubular peyote stitch around the tip, increasing as necessary or adding 2 beads in place of 1. When you near the top, begin to decrease by replacing the pairs of beads with one bead. Pass the thread through the rest of flower and pull tight to seal off the tip. Secure the thread and weave in the tail. (See Peyote Stitch Basics on page 336.)

"From Sweet April showers
Do spring Blue Flowers."
— Percival Turner



Round Domed Stamen



Materials

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

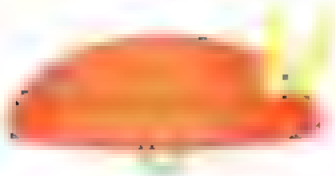


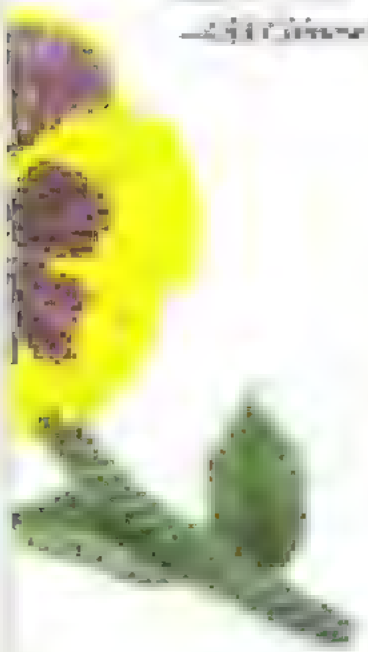
Figure 1

"There's more use of your fingers in the hand that knows them."

—Sally Gibbons Fenwick

Stamen from Artificial Flowers

[illegible]



Beaded Stem

[illegible]

Calyx

[illegible]

Materials

[illegible] seed beads in sparkle hues

Row 1: Thread a needle with [illegible] feet of single thread. Bring up 4 beads and tie in [illegible] ring (Figure 1).

Row 2: Make the first stitch. Pick up 1 bead and go right to left through the bead to the right of the knot and through the next 3 beads to the left (Figure 2). Make the same pattern, ending the round back on the knot. Go through each 1 bead to the left and then through the top bead of the first picot (Figure 3).

Row 3: Add 1 bead and go into the top bead of the first picot. Add 1 bead and go through the top bead of the picot again from right to left. Add 1 bead and go through the third bead of the picot. Go through the two beads of the next picot (Figure 4). Repeat this step for three times, ending by going through the first bead of the first picot in Row 2, then through the 2 beads above it.

Row 4: Add 1 bead, go into the top bead of the picot in Row 3. Continue adding picots to each picot in below, but add 1 bead between each picot and go into the first bead of the Row 3 picot (Figure 5). Keep this area tight as the piece forms a cup.

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

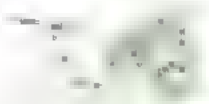


Figure 4

Figure 5

FLAT CALYX

[illegible]

Figure 1

Figure 2

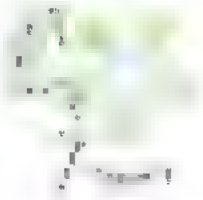


Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

Materials

[illegible] 1 ½" seed beads

Seedbead Flat Calyx

[illegible] Thread a needle with [illegible] cm single thread, add 5 beads, and tie into a ring leaving a 3" (7.5 cm) tail (Figure 1).

[illegible] Add 1 bead and go into the next bead; do not skip a bead. Repeat four more times, ending through the first bead of the row (Figure 2). Exiting through the first bead in the "tenth tip" should put the needle in the proper position to begin the next row.

[illegible] Add 1 bead and go into the next bead added in Row 2 (Figure 3). Repeat four more times, ending through the first 3 beads of the first set of 3 added in this row (Figure 4).

[illegible] Add 3 beads and stitch through the next picot bead. Add 1 bead, then into the middle bead of the next set of 3 added in the previous row (Figure 5). Repeat this step four more times. Knot the thread and trim the tails.

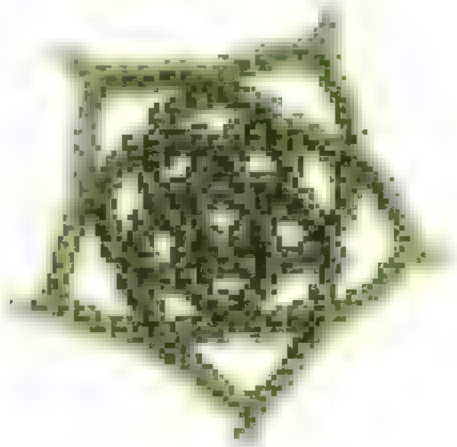
Larger Flat Cafez

Stitch Series 1—Larger Smaller Flat Cafez

Row 1: Add 1 beads and go into the middle bead of the previous set of 5 added on the previous row. Repeat four more times. Go through the first 4 beads of the first set of 5 added in this row.

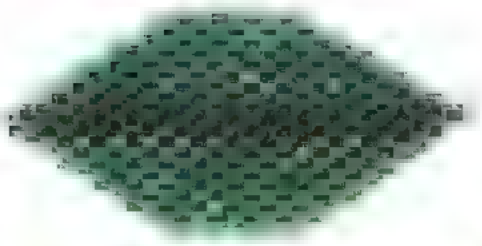
Row 2: Add 7 beads and go into the middle bead of the next set of 5 added on the previous row. Repeat four more times. Go through the first 4 beads of the first set of 7 added in this row.

Row 3: Add 7 beads. Go back through the first to last bead. Add 7 beads. Go into the middle bead of the next set of 7 added in the previous row. Repeat this sequence four more times. Stop the thread and weave to the side.

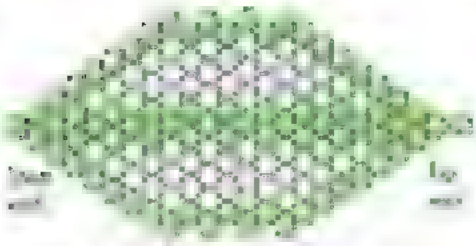


"Nature is painting for us, day after day, pictures of infinite beauty."
—John Ruskin

Oval Petals or Leaves



In making the step-by-step side of the motif open and then its [illegible] can make many flowers with basic petals or leaf shapes trimmed with [illegible] colorful beads and pearls. Such as you will see, they may be made in any size and may be varied or mixed [illegible] represent many types of petals and leaves.



Materials

[illegible]

Thread a needle with 1 yd (1 m) of 6/0 size or single thread and tie a bead on the end of the thread; the bead will be left on the needle, leaving a tail [illegible] (Figure 1). Select the seed beads (Figure 2). The last row is made any length but begin with an odd number of beads and 1 row back through the previous last bead strung, leaving the tail [illegible] (Figure 3).

Now, pick up one bead, the seed bead as shown, add 1 bead and go into the second bead along the strand, counting from where the thread exited a bead. Continue in the same way to the end of the row. End on a bigger bead (Figure 4). Turn and, without adding a bead, go into the last bead added.

Work back and forth as described, one in place which is the bead above the end of each row, and, without adding a bead, go into the last bead added (Figure 5). Pass until there are 3 beads "sticking up" on the side of the leaf for the desired number of rows. Pass the thread through the beads under the end of the open and use the second bead from the strand as the value to start the open with the thread pointing toward the tip end. Stop along the space on the other side in the same manner. Knot the thread and weave in the tails.

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

Leaves

Formation In make shaped leaves, use Delicas for the spine (first two rounds), the first row of petals on the first side of the spine, the first and last bead of each row, and the last two rows on each side. Use the 11° seed beads for the rest of the leaf. Use double thread and wax well. Keep tension tight.

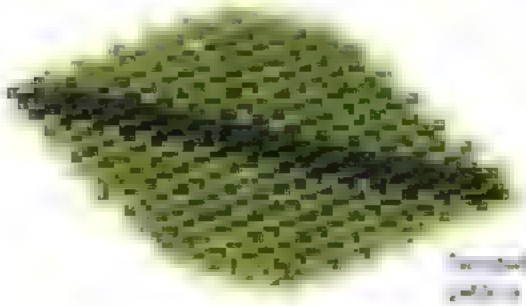
Double leaf

Successful flower design with the other three shaped leaves. Leaves are shown with stamens. (See Journey Edge and square leaves, below and page 100.)

Spine Make the spine of the leaf and the first row of petals on one side in one color. Use the same color for the first and last bead of each row and the last two rows on each side. Work the remaining beads in a second color. If desired, add 1 or 2 odd-colored Delicas to the leaf as highlights in leaf center.

Continuing the Spine When you're turning at the end of a row, the fourth row begins a new row. Instead of stepping the bead contained and then going through the last bead added, add a row 11° seed bead, and go back through the bead contained and the last bead added to begin a new row (Figure 1).

Figure 1



Journey edge (with a leaf)

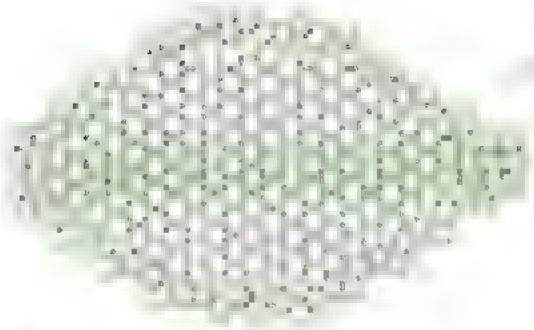


Figure 1

Figure 2: Buffalo
Chief issued to form
[illegible]

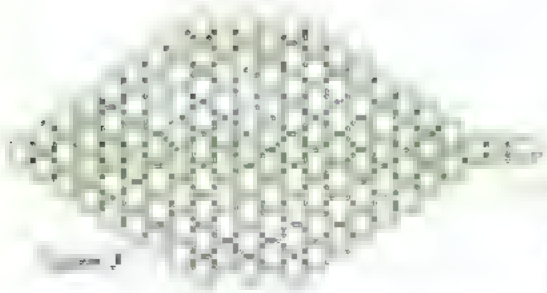


Figure 3

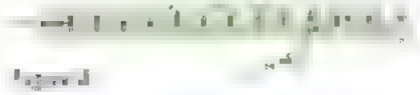


Figure 4

[illegible] Add 1 extra bead in the spine design with an odd number of beads instead of an even number. Now go back through 1 beads instead of 1 in the spine on the front side of the leaf (Figures 3 and 4).

[illegible] Add beads for the same row and work back to the beginning. On the next row, [illegible] the middle to add up 1 beads instead of 1 [illegible] 3 [illegible] to add 3 beads above the 2 for the part of this side. On the other side of the leaf, decrease 1 bead in the middle for dropping a bead. On the next row, add 2 beads where you stopped about 1 in the previous [illegible] through the 1 beads. On the next row, add only 1 bead instead of 2 as the decrease (Figure 6).

Figure 5

Figure 6

[illegible] Make three as five leaves and join with square stitch (see Joining Edges with Square Stitch on page 18); doing the lower diagonal edge (Figure 7 and 8). Add a square stitch stem as described for the Morning Glory (on page 6).

Figure 7

Figure 8

Nancy Lewis
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

English Lavender

Long Thin Leaves or Petals

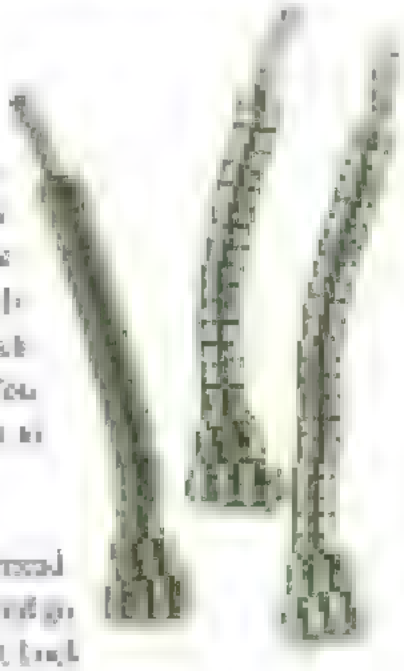
[illegible]

Materials

[illegible] 3 mm size beads

[illegible] Thread needle with [illegible] weight thread. Make thread stitch (Step 2 Needle tips and tiny tweezers will be described in Step stitch Basics on page 164).

Step 2 With thread exiting on the left, add 4 beads, then catch the thread between the second and third columns and go back through the last 2 beads (Figure 1). Add 2 beads, then catch the thread between the third and fourth columns of the previous row and go back through the last 2 beads (Figure 2). You have now increased from four columns to three.



Step 3 Add 4 beads, then catch the thread between the second and third columns and go back through the last 2 beads (Figure 3). Back the stitch as described in Stitch Basics (Page 164). You have now decreased to two columns of beads.

Step 4 Now we'll switch to square stitch. Add 2 beads, go down through beads in the last row and up through the 2 beads just to [illegible]

[illegible] bead added (Figure 8). Continue the step until the blade is the desired length, usually about twelve rows.

To make the point add 3 beads. Skipping the last bead, come back through 4 beads and continue down the column next to the one the thread exited, least the thread weave in the bead (Figure 9).

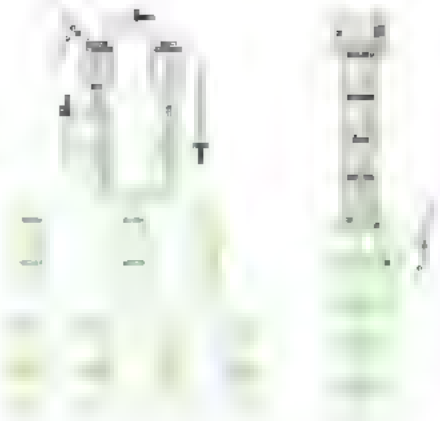


Figure 8 Figure 9

Paper Lizard

[illegible]

Materials

21 [illegible] beads (Black)

15 g size 11° seed beads

Note: To simplify the illustrations, fewer beads are shown than are called for.

Thread needle and [illegible] through [illegible] and tighten it and knot with an overhand knot. Tie on 1 seed bead using the Lark's Head Knot Beginning Instructions for a single bead on page 107. This bead will be left at the end of the work for the clasp. Pick up 29 more seed beads, 1 bugle, and 1 seed bead. Skipping the last seed bead, stitch go back through the bugle and 1 seed bead (Figure 11).

Figure 11

Figure 2

Step 7: Add 3 bugle and 3 seed bead, go back through the bugle bead and then through the next seed bead up the main stem (figure 2). Continue to add 3 bugle and 3 seed bead in this manner until there are 4 beads left on the main stem. Go through these 4 beads.

Leaf tulip

Add 8 seed beads and go through the seed bead at the tip of the first bugle/seed going up the stem. Add 8 seed bead and, skipping the next bugle/seed (leaving it for the other side), go into the first one. Continue to work up the stem connecting every main bugle/seed (figure 3).

Figure 3

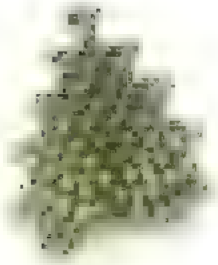
When you have connected the last bugle/seed, add 1 bugle and go into the top bead of the leaf. You are at the end of the bugle on the main stem. Now add 4 more beads and begin connecting the bugle/seeds on the other side of the leaf. Add 3 seed beads and go into the next bugle/seed. Add 2 seed beads and go into the next bugle/seed. Continue to alternate 1 and 2 beads between bugle/seed to make the leaf curve slightly. After the last one add 1 bugle and go into the very first bead using. Now tie thread and weave in the tail.

Tomatoes

Tomatoes: Start add 1 or more green beads to one of the bugle seed on the stem. Then use 1 seed bead and one or more green bugle beads.

Inlaid Tray Frame

LEAF WITH JAGGED EDGE



Materials

2 g (.07 oz) seed beads

Thread a needle with 1 yd (0.9 m) of single thread.

Figure 1

Row 1: Tie on a bead and add 3 more (Figure 1).

Row 2: Add 1 bead and go back through the second bead from the end of the row added. Repeat this step once more (Figure 2).

Figure 2

Row 3: Turn and do picot stitch across the row by adding a bead and going into the second bead in the previous row. At the end of the row add 1 bead. Go back through the first bead of the 3 row added (Figure 3). Continue to do picot stitch across the row.

Figure 3

Continue picot back and forth with picot stitches according to the above pattern on the same side until the leaf is the desired length. Add decreasing stitches as described below to finish the first side. To decrease, skip 1 picot stitch before the end of the row, add 1 bead, turn and go back through the second bead from the end (Figure 4).

Figure 4

For a more dimensional leaf, make a little tuck along the bottom edge by bending the leaf slightly in half and stitching in place. Knot the thread and weave in the tail.

NETTED LEAF

Materials

[illegible]

[illegible] a needle with [illegible] of the size of single thread and begin with the row that forms the corner of the leaf lengthwise.

[illegible] Tie on a new bead leaving a 5–[illegible] inch tail. This bead will be [illegible] in the weak, leaving an [illegible] inch bead that a larger leaf begin with a larger redoubled thread plus [illegible] Go back through the next to last bead. [illegible] Thread. Tie knots with the tails of the leaf, weaving them into the threaded beads. "Repeat steps" to "the center" notes so that the thread is coming out of the tied-on bead (Figure 1).

[illegible] Weave making sure beads form straight through the leaf. Break [illegible] leaf stitch [illegible] that mirror arrangement of a middle or "point" bead. [illegible] Repeat from "to" [illegible] (Figure 2).

[illegible] going back and forth until there is only one row of [illegible] the new [illegible] Pass the thread along the beads on the edge and work the other side of the leaf in the same manner (Figure 3). Knot the thread and secure to the leaf.

WATER LILY

[illegible]

See Lesson on page 95

Materials

15 g crystal beads

Following the construction in the Wild Dandelion Lesson on page 21, make the six petals in the following sizes.

Six petals with 24 bead spires and 7 beads stitching up on each side

Six petals with 30 bead spires and 8 beads stitching up on each side

Six petals with 36 bead spires and 10 beads stitching up on each side

Join each group of six petals along the edge by square stitching (see page 108) the beads with a bead outline as shown in Figure 1. Then align the centers of the large and medium petal sets and join at the center. Add the small set and sew it to the top of the first two. In the center add an Easy Beaded Bead (see page 24) made with pale green or yellow beads.

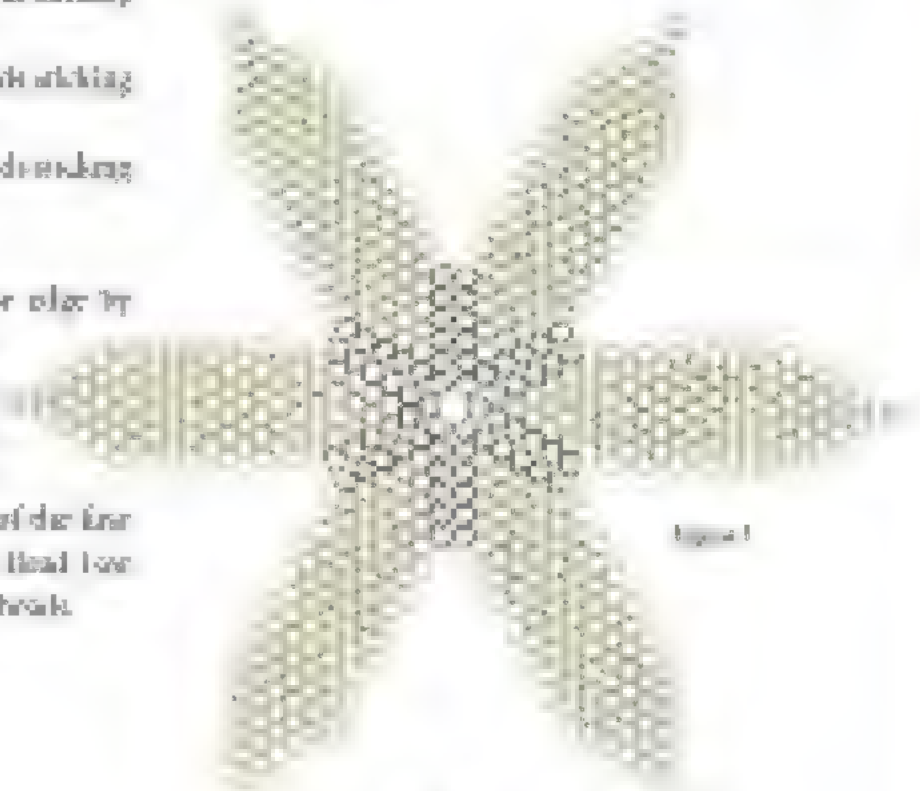


Figure 1

Easy Beaded Bead

[illegible]

Materials

[illegible]

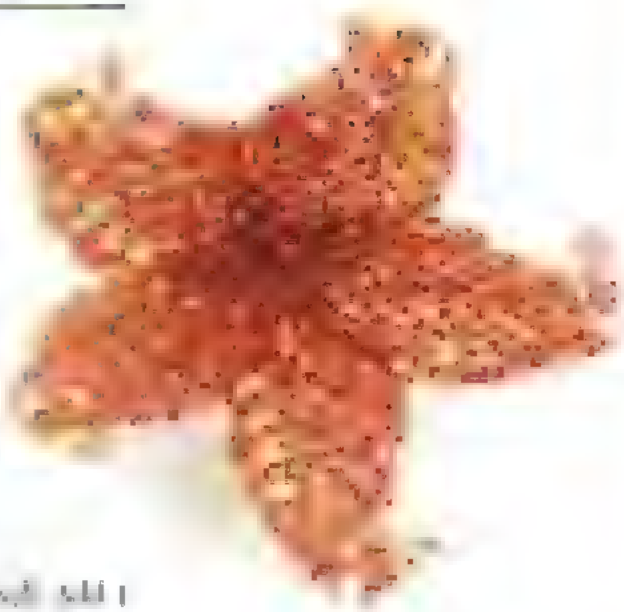
[illegible]

Figure 1

[illegible]

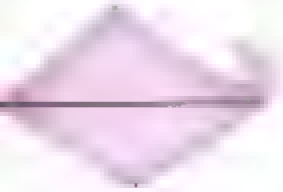
Star Flower with Scallop Petal Tips

[illegible]



Materials

[illegible] 10 g size 120 Mega-mango beads
[illegible] 10 g size 11° bead [illegible]



Here we'll make the lower half of the petal, then the upper half.

Lower Half of Petal

Step 1. Thread a needle with 2 yd (1.8 m) of thread and no knot. Add 1 bead and tie on the end of the thread leaving a 6" (15 cm) tail. This bead will be part of the work (Figure 1).

Figure 1

Step 2. Add 17 more beads for a total of 18 (Figure 2).

Figure 2

Step 3. Go back through the first bead (Figure 3).

Figure 3

Step 4. Back stitch from arrow to arrow: pick up a bead, skip a bead, and go through the next bead, and by going over the two beads in bead (Figure 4).

Figure 4

Step 5. Turn and without adding a bead, go over the bead and skip bead (Figure 5).

Figure 5

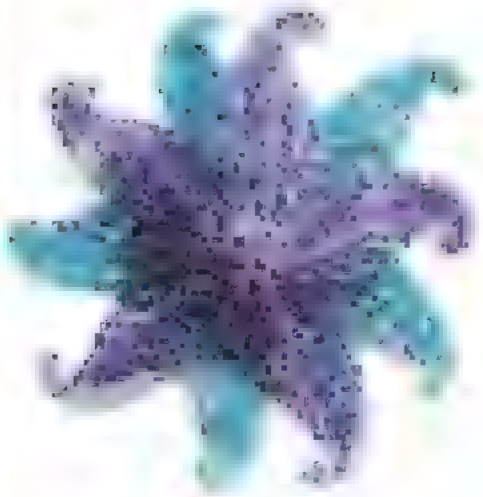
Step 6. Continue in pattern until, beginning at the beginning, and end of each bead [illegible] (Figure 6).

Figure 6

Figure 6

Figure 7

Figure 8



Upper Half of Petal

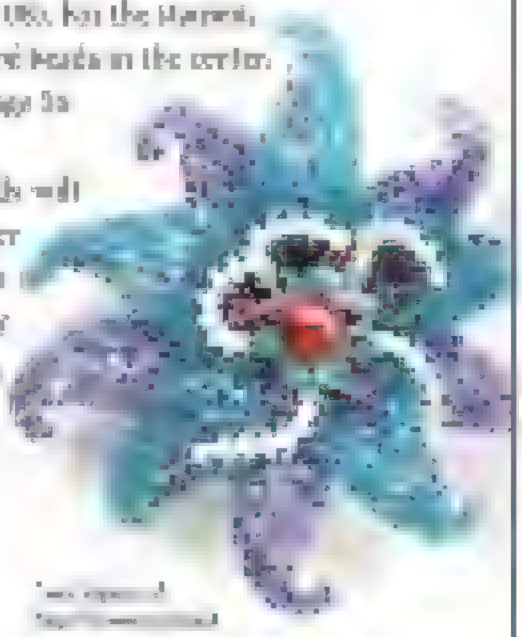
Step 1: Pass the thread through the beads so it is exiting the second bead from the beginning of the work and pointing toward the center of the petal. Work peyote stitch across the row. After adding the last bead at the end of the tip beads, add 3 beads and go back through the bead added just before the 3. The 3 new beads are shown in bold-outline circles in Figure 6. These beads begin to form the end of the petal.

Step 2: Work back across the row. On the next row, do row 2 of the beginning stage as shown for the lower half of the petal in Step 2. When you come to the point where the 3 beads were added in the previous row, go through the first of the 3 beads, add 1 bead, then go through the second of the 3 beads. Now add 3 beads and go back through the bead you added just between the 3 beads. Work back across the row. Now add eight more rows to the side of the petal (Figure 7), increasing on the top end and decreasing on the stem end. Make five petals.

Joining the Petals

Step 1: Place two petals next to each other with the side pointing to the stem of different directions as shown in Figure 8 and sew joining the Edges with Square Stitch on page 186. For the flower, sew a bead, a button, or a cluster of beads in the center, or add the Stamen as shown on page 50.

Step 2: Seed beads and cylinder beads will make a flat flower. To make the flower cup with these beads, overlap the petals as you sew them together. Other beads such as bell beads, two-cuts, short bugles, or other more elongated beads may result in a more cup-shaped flower.



MULTIPETAL FLOWER

Materials

[illegible] seed beads

[illegible] round beads

MULTIPETAL FLOWER WITH ROUND PETALS

Step 1: Thread a needle with [illegible] of thread. Tie the ends together, leave a tail and cut the knot. Bring your seed beads to the needle and go halfway around the round bead. Pass the needle through the [illegible] so that the knot is near the bead. Separating the strands between the large round bead and the knot, pass the needle between the strands and pull tight (see Figure 1). This is the beginning of a knot knot knot.

Step 2: Add 8 seed beads to the needle and go halfway around the round bead. Pass the needle through the round bead from the other side and so that seed beads extend around the round bead (Figure 2).

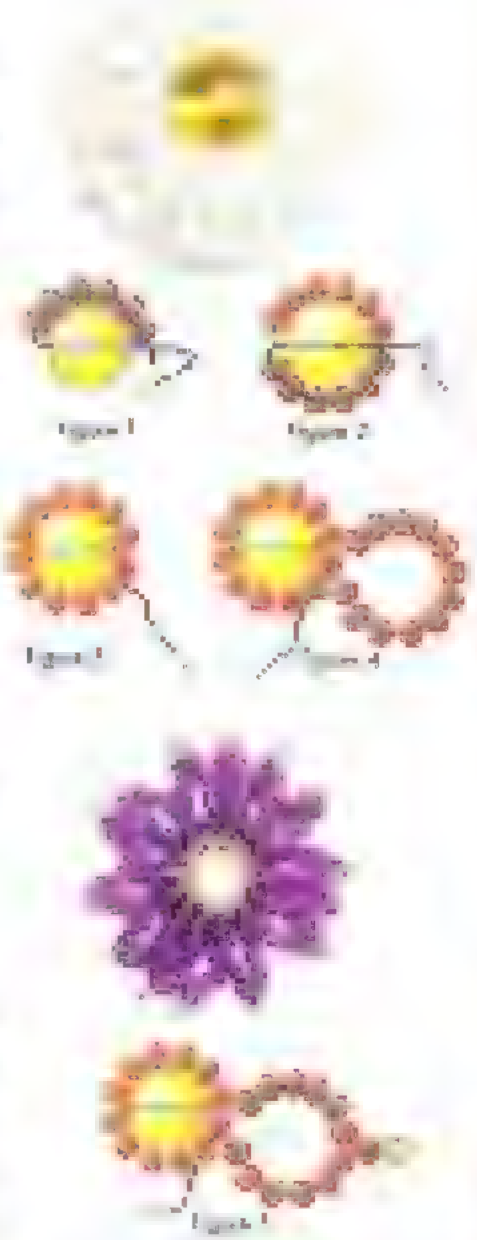
Step 3: Knot the thread as shown in step one (see the knot Figure 3).

Step 4: Add 12 seed beads and go forward through the same seed bead as the ring again (in the same direction as the last pass) and through the first seed bead of the ring (Figure 4).

Step 5: Repeat step 4 for each seed bead around the round bead. Knot the thread and weave in the tail.

MULTIPETAL FLOWER WITH POINTED PETALS

Work as above except for each petal pick up 4 seed beads and go back through the last bead bead. Add 2 seed beads, go forward through the same seed bead as the ring again and then through the next seed bead in the ring (Figure 5). Repeat this step around the bead. Beads will overlap.



[illegible]

Beaded Flower with Loops

Materials

[illegible] seed beads or size 11° seed beads

[illegible] Thread a needle with [illegible] of stabilized thread and tie a knot in the end, leaving a [illegible] tail. The bead will remain at the end. Add 11 more beads to the bead through the stabilized bead up the strand (the bead closest to the developing, counting the bead as bead). See Figure 1.

Figure 1

[illegible] Add 1 bead [illegible] through 2 beads on the bead. Move the working thread to the side (Figure 2).

Figure 2

[illegible] Add 2 beads [illegible] through the bead to the right as shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3

[illegible] Pick up 11 beads. Go back through the first bead of the 11-bead bead and go through the 2 beads in the kit.

[illegible] until the work is [illegible] long. The number of beads [illegible] the length is darker or lighter color.

Roll the beadwork and stitch together as shown on page 42.

Rolled Flower with Pointed Petals

Materials

- About 2 g size 11° seed beads in [illegible] color with contrasting beads [illegible]
- [illegible]

Step 1: Thread a needle with [illegible] of super thread and tie a seed bead to the end leaving a [illegible] tail. This bead will remain in the work. Add 11 beads (1 other contrasting 11g bead). Go back through the next to last bead (Figure 1).

Step 2: Add 5 beads. Go into the second bead on the previous stitch and stop from where the thread exits a bead (Figure 2).

Step 3: Add 1 bead. Go through the next 3 beads (Figure 3).

Step 4: Add 5 beads more and go through the next bead (Figure 4).

Step 5: Add 9 beads (9 the 1 contrasting 11g beads) and go back through the next-to-last bead (Figure 5).

Repeat Steps 2–5 until the strip is 4" (10 cm) long.

To form the flower, left the strip of beadwork and circle together as shown on page 85.

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

Keeping the Bible's Promises Together

Figure 1

The way these flowers are assembled is important so they look and appear like the original for your first flower, but to other, instead of your own.

Step 1: In order to complete the illustration, only the 7 beads in the strip are shown.

Figure 2

Step 2: With 18" (46 cm) of single thread, cut the first 7 beads at the bottom of the strip (Figure 1) and run the first pair of beads to the fourth pair of beads by going up through the fourth pair and down through the first pair (Figure 2).

Figure 3

Step 3: Pass the needle up through the next pair of beads, skip the 5th pair and down through the next pair (Figure 3).

Step 4: Still thinking double, pass the needle up through the pair of beads on the same part of the roll that is closest to where the thread exited a pair of beads (Figure 4). Then go down through the same pair of beads in the other part of the roll. Repeat this step to the end of the strip.

Figure 4

"If I had but two loaves of bread, I would sell one and buy hyacinths, for they would feed my soul."
—Abu Hassan

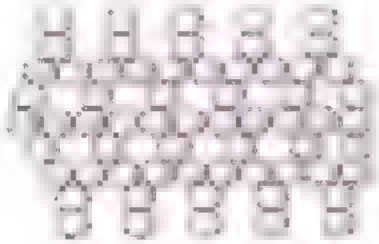
Fabric
Tweedle Dee

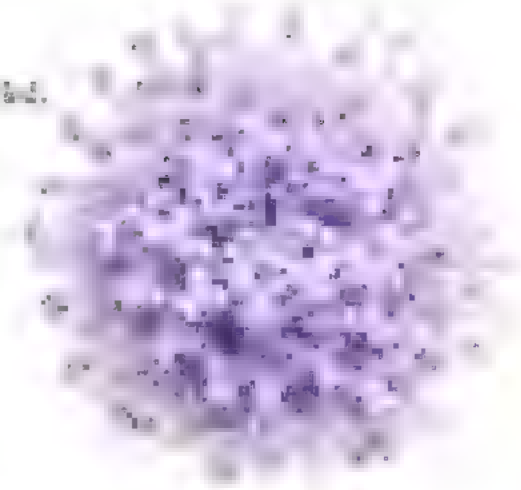
POM-POM FLOWER

[illegible] flower is made with a loop of lace chain that is gathered, rolled, and twisted.

Materials

[illegible]





Lace Chain

[illegible] Thread a needle with [illegible] yard of single thread and tie a [illegible] knot in the end. Leaving a 6-8" (15-20 cm) tail (figure 1), tie the end of the yarn in the work.

[illegible] Add 5 more beads and go back through the loop to the last bead (figure 2).

[illegible] Add 5 beads and go back to the last bead on the strand. Go back through the last bead (figure 3).

[illegible] Add 5 beads and go back through the loop to the last bead (figure 4).

[illegible] Add 5 beads and go back to the middle bead of the last scallop of 5 beads just made (figure 5).

Figure 1

Step 1: Add 1 bead and go back through the next to last bead (Figure 1).

Step 2: Add 2 beads and go over the middle bead of the last set of beads (Figure 2).

Step 3: Repeat Steps 1 through 2 until the chain has the proper width. Stop by adding 1 or 2 beads after the last point and going over the end-tile bead of the new scallop.

Figure 2

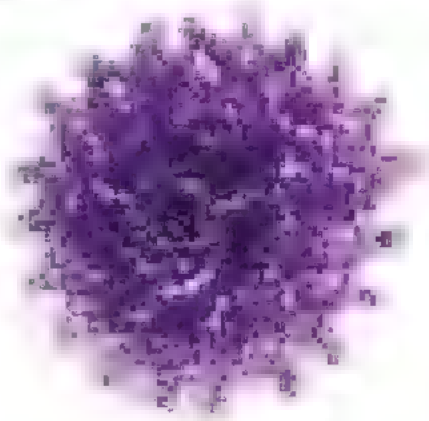
Next, lay thread between the beads and pass the needle through to the top bead on the opposite side. Navigate through all the top beads on the side. At the end of the strip, pull the thread so the beads are gathered together and touching. Knot the thread to hold the pieces in place. This will be the bottom of the point piece.

Figure 3

Form a strip with the last 5 point beads by going 10 bead through these 5 beads. Add the pieces around the 5 beads, with the point beads facing the outer edge of the cuff with square stitch. Go over single bead on the outer edge of the cuff, go through 1 for connection, 5 beads on the outer edge (Figures 3 and 4). Continue until you reach the end of the strip, keeping the bottom of the cuff flat.

Figure 4

Figures 3 and 4 show the single 5 beads attached on the bottom of the flower with the scallop sewn together with square stitch.



"God gave us memories so that we might have roses in December."
—J. M. Barrie

Scottish Thistle

Materials for Base

[illegible]

Materials for Stem

[illegible]

Materials for Petals

[illegible]

Second Head

[illegible] Thread a needle with 1 - yd (137 cm) of single thread and tie a seed bead to the end, leaving a 3–4" (8–10 cm) tail (Figure 1). This bead will be left in the work.

[illegible] Add 10 more beads. Skip the last bead and go through two beads (Figure 2). (These 3 beads form a picot.)

[illegible] Add 1 bead. Go back through bead 8 (the previous one counting from where you thread around a bead holding mode). Repeat this step [illegible] The thread should now be through the bead on page 3.

Figure 4

Step 7: Add 3 beads. Skip the last bead and go through two beads (your needle [illegible] Figure 5).

Figure 5

Step 8: Add 3 beads. Go into the middle bead (the one [illegible] in the previous step). Repeat this step once. Add 3 beads. Skip the last bead and go through two beads (Figure 6).

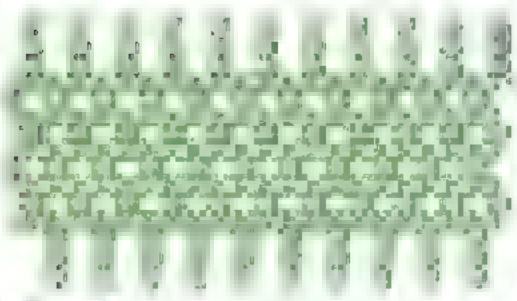


Figure 6

Step 9: Repeat steps 4, 5, and 6 until there are 21 pieces on each side (21 on the same side and 21 on the other side). Tie a knot at a point. This will come in handy [illegible] the finished bracelet (Figure 7).

Step 10: To begin the tube on both sides, build the starting ring and the beginning ring so they are almost next to each other. Pick up 3 beads. Go into the middle bead of the ending on the opposite side. Repeat these steps twice. The tube beads are always only a half [illegible] (Figure 8).

Figure 7

Step 11: Add 4 beads. Skip the last bead and go through two beads. Add 4 beads. Go into the [illegible] bead. Keep the thread between the beads (Figure 9).

Step 12: Pass the thread through the beads on the opposite side so that the thread is making a bead on the top of the piece. Pass the thread through all the top beads on that side. Pull the thread tight so that the top beads are touching and the piece looks [illegible]. Go through all the top beads again. Knot the thread.

Figure 8

Step 13: Pass the thread to the other side of the [illegible] and go through all the top beads. Place the [illegible] bead in the cup and thread along the hole with the bead in the bottom of the cup. Pull the thread tight to close the cup. Go through all the top beads again. Knot the thread and [illegible] the ends.

Make a Rolled Flower with Original Petals according to the directions on page 41. Set the flower in the Nested Bead.

Attaching Stem Wire to the Nested Bead

Apply white glue to the end of the stem wire that will be inserted into the nested bead. Wrap the end with sewing thread until it fits snugly inside the bead. Remove the wrapped end, apply white glue, and insert in the bead center. Allow the glue to dry.

Make a wooden toothpick. Thread one 8 mm wood bead and one 14 mm wood bead for the guide; make the pendant 1 bead, dangle and repeat for the other side.

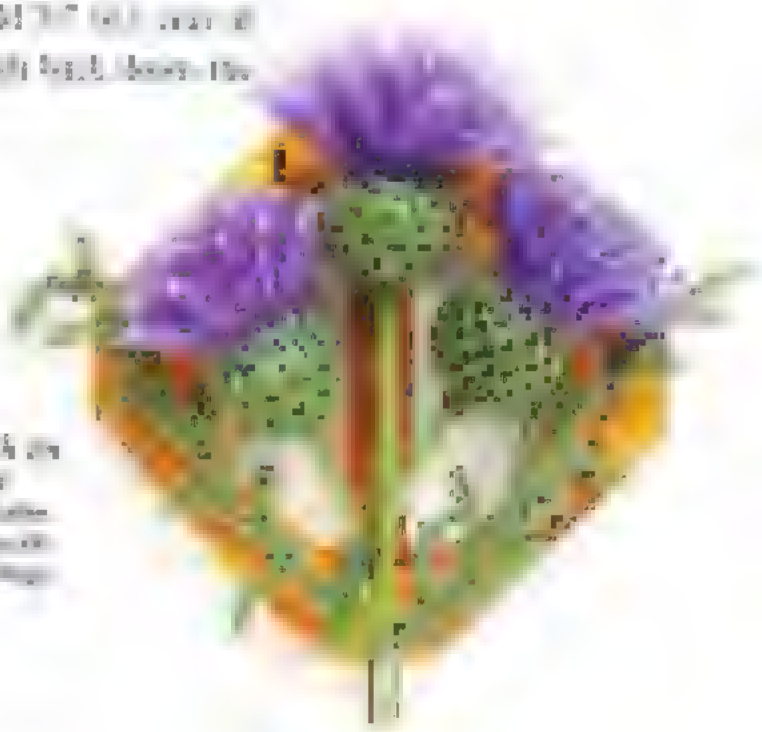
Energy

Materials

2 pipe cleaner lengths

Thread a needle with 1 yd (1 m) of thread, bring the ends together and tie a knot. Put 1 calendar bead on the end of the thread and knot securely. Clip the tail close to the knot. Dab every knot and petal: Add 7-8 (6) seed or cylinder beads, skipping the last bead, make precise stitch back down the stem, ending then threading every 6 beads.

"And the hour that is nearest unto the flowers is always the first to be watered by the dews."
—Thomas Moore



Thread stem back on a Rolled Flower. Take one wood bead and a pearl with Gemstone Magic accents.

[illegible]

Materials

[illegible]

Upper Leg Shaped Panel

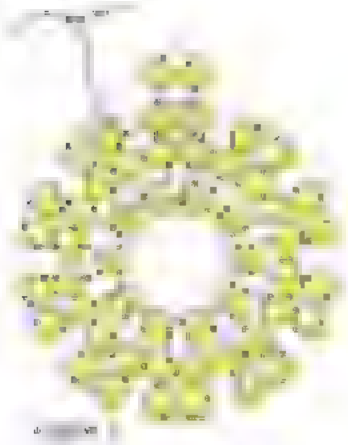


Figure 1

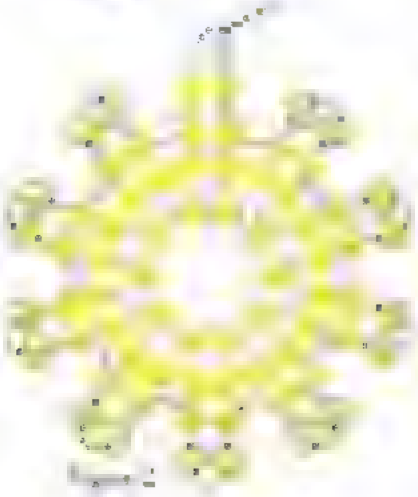


Figure 2

[illegible] (Round 1 needle with [illegible] and [illegible] beads and [illegible] beads and [illegible] beads [illegible]).

[illegible] Add 1 bead and go over the next bead on the set of 4 beads and go through the first 3 beads of the first set of 4 beads. This is the hang up loop position for the first row.

[illegible] Step 2: Bead and go over the next bead of the set of 4 (these beads have the hanging up loops). Then take the second bead of the next set of 4 beads. (Figure 1). Repeat this step. Then, Go through the center bead and the one above it to complete the row and the hang up to begin the next row (Figure 2).

[illegible] Add 1 bead and go over the next bead of the hemisphere [illegible] row. Add 1 bead and go through the center bead of the next hemisphere [illegible]. Repeat this step. Then, Go through the center bead and the one above it to complete the row and the hang up to begin the next row.

[illegible] Beads in the [illegible] row add 2 beads between the hemisphere [illegible] of [illegible].

[illegible] Add 1 bead and go over the next bead of the hemisphere [illegible]. Add 1 bead and go through the center bead of the next hemisphere [illegible]. Repeat this step. Then, Go through the center bead and the one above it to complete the row. Bead the [illegible] and move to the [illegible]

Lower Petals

[illegible] petals are made of six clusters of beads which are arranged [illegible] (Figure 1). See Back Stitch Basics on page [illegible].

Figure 1

[illegible] a needle with [illegible] of 11/0 seed of single thread. Make a base row 7 beads tall and 19 beads long. Beginning at the widest part of the petal and working toward the outer points, work 1 bead tall brick stitch rows, following [illegible] the beading and total amount of beads in the following rows, looking the stitch at the beginning of each row.

Row 1: 8 beads across.
Row 2: 7 beads across.
Row 3: 6 beads across.
Row 4: 5 beads across.
Row 5: 4 beads across.
Row 6: 3 beads across.
Row 7: 2 beads across. Add the single bead by first stitching back the stitch.

[illegible] the outer part of the petal, pass the thread up and [illegible] the first bead of the base row. Continue with 2 bead tall brick stitch rows.

Row [illegible]: Add 1 bead, skip the second loop, back the stitch, the pattern skip the next 1 stitch across. The one bead in each increase is the last loop leaving edge-to-edge. On Row 9 (with only two beads), add 1 the bead to pass back in the stitch.

[illegible] the six petals with square stitch along the sides of the inner part of the petal (see page [illegible]). Now the trumpet. Begin to the six petals by stitching [illegible] stitch the way through to the petals. Pass through a bead in the stitch, and back up to the inside of the cup. Add the stamen (see page [illegible]). Add a stem (see page 12).

Calla Lily

[illegible]

Materials

[illegible]

Make a peyote-stitch petal with a spine about 3" (7.6 cm) (about 30 spine beads) long and with the same size flat tapered or pointed Cut Crystal Beads or Leaves, Variegated Feel. To make the stem per fan, thread decreases on this and by three rows on each side. Continue with the decreases and work as shown in making up wrap (Figure 1).

Wrap the petal around a Gilbert Stamen and sew to the beads along the bottom row.

Clustered Flowers

Cluster flowers such as lilacs can be made with a Balloon Stamen (page 17) individually with the flower heads. Arrange flower clusters on a size 5" or 6" or 8" bead topped with a size 11" or 15". For example, after completing [illegible] and sewn in place by the stamen, then add a size 8" and size 11" seed beads to back through the size 8" and then one Cut Crystal bead in the center. Add beads around the stamen row by row (Figure 1). After adding the appropriate number, pass the thread through the bead marked 1. Then add some embellishment beads and go through the bead marked 2 and continue repeating up the flower.

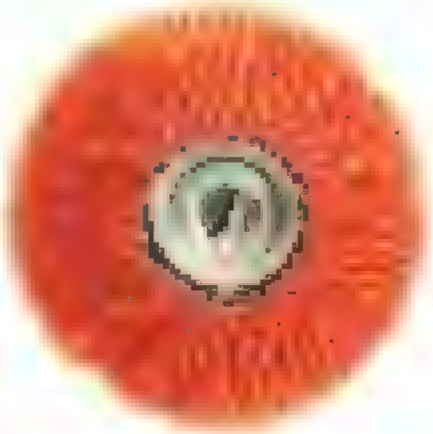
[illegible]

[illegible]

Materials

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

[illegible]



[illegible]

Flower Center

Cover the bottom with black fabric. Thread a needle with [illegible] orange thread. Attach the thread to the fabric. Group the yellow and bright orange strands of fringe around the top edge of the pattern as follows. With thread among the [illegible] of the bottom, add [illegible] yellow beads. Skipping the last bead, go back through the first 3 beads and into the fabric. Bring the thread up close to the last strand and make another short strand of fringe (Figure 1).

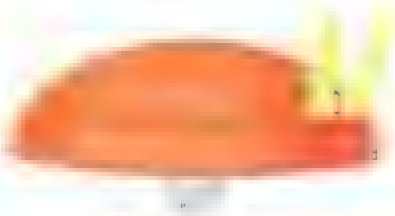


Figure 1

[illegible]

Petals

[illegible] the [illegible] beads [illegible] 1 bead [illegible] row 1 beads tall and [illegible] beads long. [illegible] petals [illegible] the [illegible] petals [illegible] the [illegible] beaters and make the row 24 beads long. Do not pull the crab yet.

Work the remaining rows 2 beads tall.

- Row 2: Work 1 bead stitch in every other bead at the beginning of the row.
- Row 3: Increase in every odd loop (two stitch in each loop).
- Row 4: Increase in every fourth loop.
- Row 5: Increase in every second loop.
- Row 6: Alternate a seed bead in every loop (Figure 1).

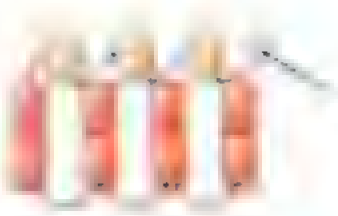


Figure 1

Converting Petals to Flower Center

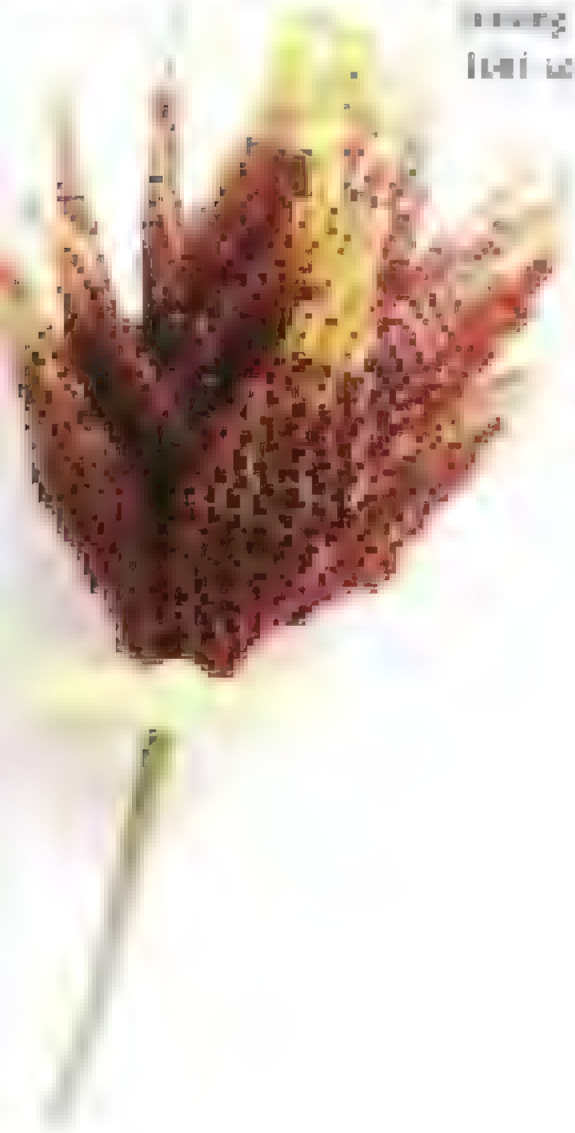
[illegible] the bottom side of the flower in the needle, [illegible] the [illegible] edge of the bottom, going through the 2 beads in the first row with each stitch so that these beads sit against the side of the bottom and [illegible] the edge of the strip with square stitch [illegible] page 19). [illegible] petals [illegible] and now the second [illegible] the [illegible] rows [illegible] the [illegible] called up [illegible] more stitches [illegible] seed bead stitch.

Materials

[illegible]

[illegible] according to the pattern in Figure 1 on [illegible] Fold the petals with square stalks as indicated by [illegible] edges with Square Stalk on page [illegible] so they form a mighty curved strip.

Make a Stalkless Square Iris page 17. Wrap the strip of petals around the stamen, beginning about midway up and wrapping downward, tucking it in the stamen as you wrap. Bring the sides back up and tuck them under the stamen of the flower (Figure 2–3).



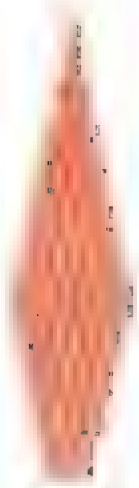


Figure 1

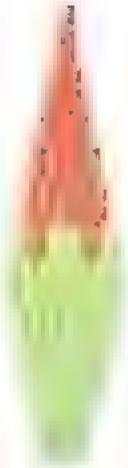


Figure 2

Figure 3

A Perfect Pansy

Materials

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

Upper and Middle Petals

[illegible] 14/0 seed beads is enough thread to make petals. Use [illegible] on page 104 and work the upper and middle petals in tailoring. Make 7 petals following the color pattern in Figure 1 for the petals and 7 petals following the color pattern in Figure 2 for the back petals.

Row 1: 1 bead tailor—1 bead at [illegible]

Row 2: 1 bead tailor, increase beginning and end—4 beads across.

Row 3: 1 bead tailor, increase beginning and end—5 beads across.

Row 4: 1 bead tailor, increase beginning, middle, and end—7 beads across.

Row 5: 1 bead tailor, increase beginning, middle, and end—9 beads across.

Row 6: 1 bead tailor, increase beginning, middle, and end—11 beads across.

Row 7: 1 bead tailor, decrease beginning,* increase middle—11 beads across.

Row 8: 1 bead tailor, decrease beginning,* increase middle—10 beads across.

Row 9: 1 bead tailor, decrease beginning*—10 beads.

Row 10: 1 bead tailor, decrease beginning*—9 beads.

*Back stitch.

Pansy underside

[illegible] Pass the thread down through the beads on the row you are coming the top of the first stack of beads to row [illegible] as shown in figure [illegible]. Pick up 1 bead. Pass needle between the 1st beads in the end stack of row 1 and back through the new bead. The bead and the row 1 bead are perpendicular to the beads they are attached to. Pick up [illegible] seed beads for the strap. The first two single bead stitches are worked in the first bag after making the [illegible] bead stitch. Bead stitches [illegible] the middle loops bead row 1 bead stitches in the last loop along the top and the [illegible] the other side [illegible] beads in the [illegible] the first side. Pass the thread through the last seed or beads in [illegible] bead the thread not needed to the side.

Scissor petal

Thread a needle with [illegible] and make [illegible] knot. Use petal to [illegible] below. The [illegible] on the end of the [illegible] the order in which the beads are picked up. [illegible] number of beads in each stack and where the [illegible] and the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] with directions of the [illegible] step.

[illegible] 1 bead stacks, 3 blacks seeds, [illegible]

[illegible] 1 bead stacks, [illegible] beginning and end—[illegible] seeds, [illegible]

[illegible] 1 bead stacks, [illegible] beginning middle and end—[illegible] seeds, [illegible]

[illegible] 1 bead stacks, [illegible] beginning middle and end—[illegible] seeds, [illegible]

[illegible] 1 bead stacks, [illegible] beginning [illegible] and end—[illegible] seeds, [illegible]

[illegible] 1 bead stacks, [illegible] beginning [illegible] and [illegible] seeds, [illegible]

[illegible] 1 bead stacks, [illegible] beginning [illegible] and [illegible] seeds, [illegible]

[illegible] 1 bead stacks, [illegible] beginning [illegible] seeds, [illegible]

Figure [illegible] Scissor petal [illegible]

Figure [illegible] Scissor petal [illegible]

Figure [illegible] Scissor petal [illegible]

Figure 1

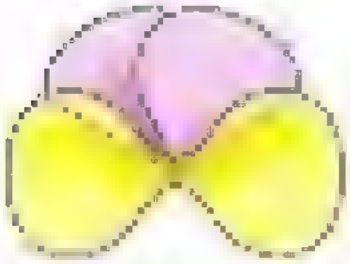


Figure 2

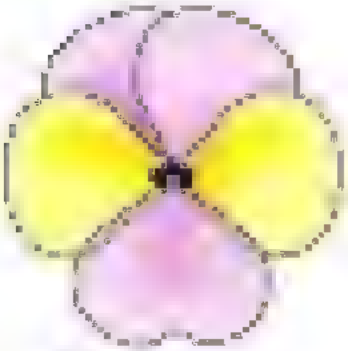


Figure 3

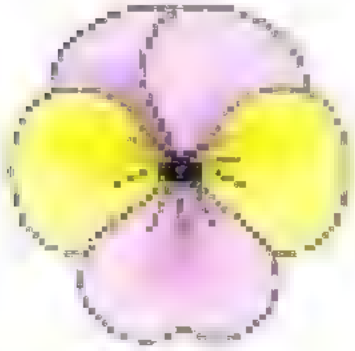


Figure 4

[illegible] and two longer (1) stacks [illegible]. All petals. All short stems. All leaves. All seven petals!

[illegible] 1 [illegible] stacks [illegible] [illegible] stacks [illegible] [illegible] stacks [illegible] [illegible] seven petals!

[illegible] The first two stacks are 1 bead tall with a longer step down [illegible] the normal length. All remaining stacks except the last two are 2 beads tall. Increase [illegible] with equal, [illegible], [illegible], and [illegible] beads. Steps—(1) [illegible] stems. (Write Colors A to Sixteen on 1 bead stacks, 2 bead steps with one 11" and [illegible] 2 bead stacks [illegible] 1 bead stack, 2 bead stacks [illegible] 3 bead stack with one 11" and [illegible] 1 bead stack [illegible].)

[illegible] petals together and add 2 [illegible] beads to the center to finish a pansy as shown. See Finishing Edges with Square Stitch on page 106.

Assembling the Petals

[illegible] Sew the two back petals together, overlapping slightly (Figure 1).

[illegible] Sew side petals to both petals as shown (Figure 2).

[illegible] Sew lower petal to back and side petals. Add drop beads at the center (Figure 4).

[illegible] Optional: With black thread, embroidery [illegible] to decorate the pansy petals (Figure 3). If desired, sew a rectangular item onto the back of the pansy.

A flower made with five of the same pansy petals, one stapled and one sewn together

MORNING GLORY

[illegible]

Materials

2 g [illegible] beads [illegible]

2 g size 11° or 12° seed beads for edge

[illegible] beads in green for stem

For the flower, cylinder beads are used. [illegible] on the first row, which uses seed beads in size 11° or 12°. All brick stitch rows are 2 beads tall. The flower will be [illegible] with a [illegible] row of seed beads on the edge. Work with [illegible] thread. [illegible]

Thread a needle with 3 yd (2.7 m) of single thread.

Row 1: Leaving an 18" (46 cm) tail that will be used later [illegible], make a base row 2 beads tall and four ladder loops using green cylinder beads (see Brick Stitch Basics on page 104).

Figure 1

Row 2: Turn the work so that you are working left to right; continue with green beads. Add 4 beads. Catch the first loop and go back up through the last 2 beads added (figure 1). Add 2 beads, catch the middle loop and go back up through the last 2 beads (figure 2). Add 2 beads, catch the next loop and go

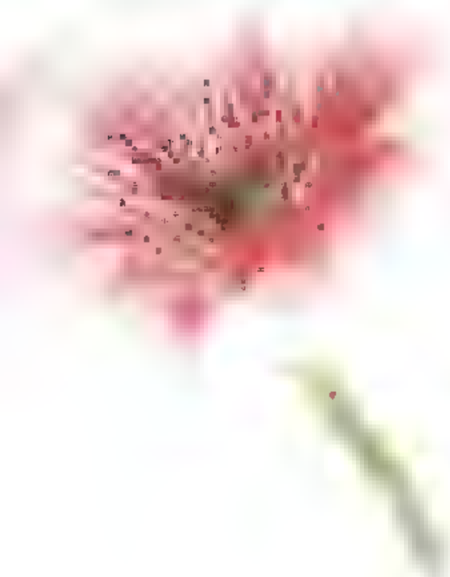


Figure 2

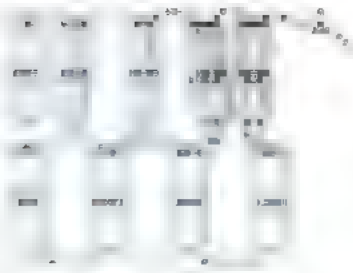


Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Row 3: Increase with green hands. Add 3 hands under the first loop and go back up. Pull one stack down over it to the next two loops and two stacks in the next loop. Finishing edge increase. Figure 4: Row 3 complete—six stacks across the row.

Row 4: Begin color blending based green on Color A. Complete the color pattern as shown in Figure 5. Add beads as follows.

Row 4 beads: 41 and 42 are green. 43 is 44 is green. Work first loop and go back up through last 3 beads.

Add beads 45 and 46 is green. Work next loop and go back up.

Increase: Add 47 and 48 is green. Work the same loop and go back up.

Add 49 is 50 and 51 is green. Work the next loop and go back up.

Add beads 52 and 53 is green. Work next loop and go back up.

Increase: Add 54 and 55 is green. Work the same loop and go back up. Row 4 complete—eight stacks across the row.

Row 5: Increase by cross-stitch loop across the row using color A. Add 8 stacks across.

Row 6: Continue to cross-stitch loop increase from Color A to Color B following the pattern in Figure 6. Repeat the pattern over 7 and 8 up 11 and 12. Once always put two stacks on the last loop every through a beads in the pattern. Row 6 complete—twelve stacks across the row.

Row 7: Continue to increase in cross-stitch loop across the row using color Color B—twenty-three stacks.

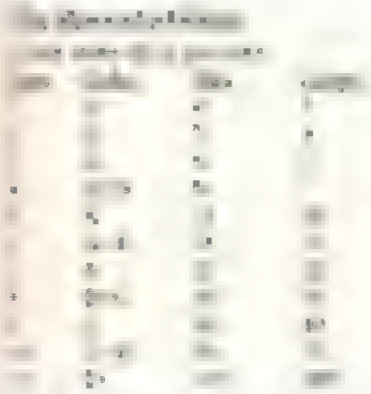
Row 8: Increase across the row in cross-stitch loop and transition from Color B to Color C—thirty-four stacks.

Row 9: Increase cross-stitch loop across the row using color Color C—forty stacks.

Row 10: Increase across the row in cross-stitch loop and transition from Color C to Color D—seventy-four stacks.

[illegible] Insert the needle into the loop only (Figure [illegible]) [illegible] [illegible] bead and the stalk.

[illegible] Add edge beads that have the stalk color and cover the thread loops [illegible] in the [illegible] most recent to right order. Pick up 1 bead which has loop color and go back up through the beads. Pick up 1 bead and catch the next loop. Continue [illegible] (Figure [illegible]). Pick 1 bead in the last loop [illegible] between the beads and leave the tail to exit the stalk.



Making the Flower Stem

Thread a needle with the 18" (45.5 cm) tail left from the start of the flower.

[illegible] 1. Add 8 beads and skipping the first bead, catch the thread between the last and the stalk of beads (if necessary). Go back through the last 2 beads (Figure 7).

Add 2 beads and catch the thread between the third and fourth stalks (Figure 8). You have now [illegible] from stalks to leaf stalks.

[illegible] 2. Turn the needle. Add 8 beads and, skipping the first bead, catch the thread between the second and third stalks of beads. [illegible] through the last 2 beads (Figure 9).

[illegible] 3. Add 8 beads, going through 2 beads in the [illegible] to secure the thread which [illegible] go down through 2 beads [illegible] to 8, then down through 8 beads to the [illegible] (Figure 10).

[illegible] the step until the stem is the desired length, usually about [illegible] inches (or square stalks). Knot the thread and secure to the tail.

[illegible] Sew the sides of the flower together with square stitch. Begin the top edge in the row with three stalks. Sew bottom edge with square stitch (Step [illegible]).

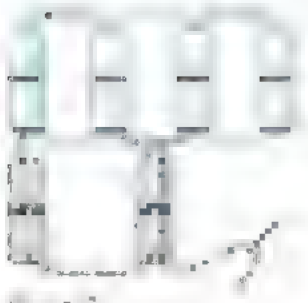


Figure 7

Figure 8

Figure 9

Figure 10

Materials

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Narrow Petals (Make 3)

[illegible]

for the remaining half, thread the tail in the needle. Work each row [illegible] tail, decreasing at the beginning and end of each row until you are ready to begin the row that is four stitches across. Work the remaining rows with 1 bead stitch and one fewer bead in the last row. Add one bead as you back in the patch in the previous row.

Ruffled Oval Petals (Make 2)

[illegible] Following the diagram, [illegible] variation for one of the Oval Petals on Leaves on page 26, [illegible] page 29 beads long. Use a needle beads in Color B for the [illegible] and the [illegible] of petals which are [illegible]. Complete the petal using [illegible] beads in Color B and following the directions for the Ruffled Edge Leaf on page 34. Add a ruffle with seed beads in Color B.

Cone-Shaped Center Petal (Petal Stage 1)

Thread a needle with 2 ft. of [illegible] thread and work the petal in [illegible] stitch beads in Color A, beginning at the point of the cone (the bottom of the graph). Note that Rows 3 and 6 have an extra bead at the beginning and end of each row for Beginning Edge Extension and Ending Edge Extension beads. Rows [illegible] and [illegible] have decreases in the middle of the row (Figure 2).

Row 1: 2-bead stacks—3 beads across

Row 2: [illegible]-bead stacks—4 beads across

Row 3: [illegible]-bead stacks, reverse beginning* and end**—[illegible] beads across

Row 4: 3-bead stacks—9 beads across

Row 5: 3-bead stacks—9 beads across

Row 6: 2-bead stacks, reverse beginning and end—11 beads across

Row 7: 3-bead stacks—11 beads across

Row 8: 3-bead stacks—12 beads across

Row 9: 3-bead stacks—11 beads across

Row 10: [illegible]-bead stacks—14 beads across

Row 11: 2-bead stacks—15 beads across

Row 12: 2-bead stacks—14 beads across

Row 13: 2-bead stacks—13 beads across

Row 14: 2-bead stacks—12 beads across

Row 15: 2-bead stacks—11 beads across

Row 16: 2-bead stacks—10 beads across

Row 17: 2-bead stacks, decrease end row—9 beads across

Row 18: 2-bead stacks, decrease end row—6 beads across

Row 19: 2-bead stacks—3 beads across

*See Beginning Edge Extension below

**See Ending Edge Extension on page 64

Beginning Edge Extension

Add two stacks of beads past the thread exit, the first bead bridge, and go back up the last stack (Figure 3).

Ending Edge Extension

Sew the first stack and decrease stack of beads (Figure 4)

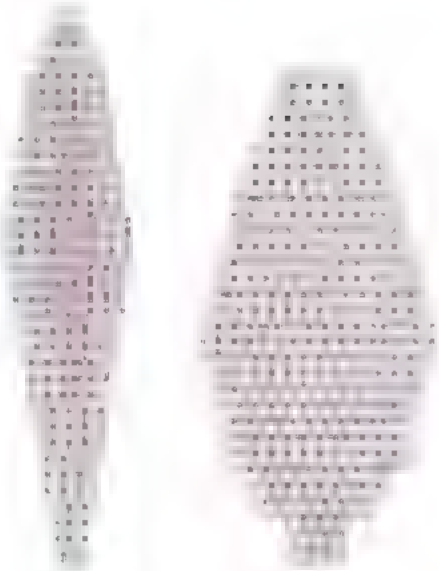


Figure 1 Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

Continue through the second stack in the row and up through the first row (Figure 5).

Figure 6

Your work should look like Figure 6. Repeat steps 1 through 5 to complete the top of the last bead (Figure 6).

Figure 7

Add one stack of beads. Cut the thread at the bottom of the previous row and then go back up through the last stack (Figure 7).

Assembling the Flower

Join Flower #1, #2, and #3 with square stitch to form a single row, joining edges with Square Stitch on page 18. Continuing with the same thread and working with one flower at a time, add 4 bead loops around the free square edge as they form a circle. See Oval Bead on page 22. Construct leaves with ruffled edge on page 24.

Figure 8

Assembly

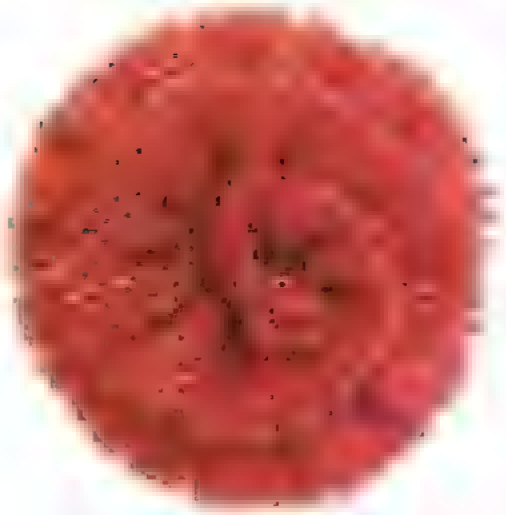
Join the Square Stitch on the Ruffled Oval Petals with square stitch where they naturally join, alternating the petals as shown in Figure 8. Do not include the ruffle in the joined edge.

Figure 9

With the top of the petal in the center of the flower, join the Center Petal Center Petal to the top, starting through and between beads until it is secure. To form the stamen: With thread exiting the base center, add 7 cylinder beads, a 4mm pearl and a seed bead, then go back through the pearl and the cylinder beads. Bring thread to the wrong side, knot it and secure in the end (Figure 9).

[illegible]

ROSE



Materials

[illegible] size 11° seed beads, 2 g [illegible]

[illegible] beads in each color as shown in the bead [illegible]. Work with pink-colored thread.

1. Thread needle with [illegible] yd (1.7 m) of single thread. Tie [illegible] bead on the end of the thread leaving a 3–4" (8–10 cm) tail (Figure 1). The tail will be left in the work.

2. Add 5 green beads (Figure 2).

3. Add 2 beads, [illegible] and go back through the fourth bead in, using [illegible] the middle bead. Work two more picots, going the [illegible] the picots stitch, add 1 bead, dip a bead, and go through 1 bead. (Figure 3) Tie down the bead-on bead.

4. Add 1 bead and 1 [illegible] bead, turn and go into the last bead added in the previous row. Work two more picots (Figure 4).

5. Add 2 beads, turn and go into the last bead added in the previous row, then work two more picots stitches (Figure 5).

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 6

Add 1 bead, turn and go into the last bead added in the previous row, then work two more peyote stitches (Figure 6).

Figure 7

Add 2 beads, turn and go into the last bead added in the previous row, then work two more peyote stitches (Figure 7).

Repeat the directions from Step 4 to Step 7 until the piece is 10" (25 cm) long. Weave the thread and weave in the tails. The inner spiral look like (Figure 8).

Figure 8 (Inset) refers to pointing the needle toward the bottom of the row and up toward the top, regardless of how you hold the strip.

Forming the Base

Thread a needle with 1 yd (91.5 cm) of single thread and anchor it in the [illegible] among rows of the first extra bead along the bottom. The beads below the 5 beads will now be referred to as the "gathering beads" and the 5 beads will be referred to as the "anchor beads" (Figure 9). Go through the gathering beads along the bottom edge toward the beginning. Pull tight so the gathering beads will form a tube. Bead between the beads. Keep the thread between beads to secure the gathers.

Lay the piece in front of you with the gathering beads away from you with anchor beads to the right. To keep perspective of the row, call the right vertical edge to the left as if looking at a tube shape (Figure 10). Keep in mind it is important to do a thin row because it is hard to sew the piece together. Weave the vertical edge beads as the strip to form the cylinder and then run the thread back down toward the gathering beads. Go through 2 or 3 gathering beads (see figures 9 and 10).

Figure 9

Figure 10

Figure 11

Now hold the tube you created with your middle finger on the top of the tube and your thumb on the bottom. The end of the strip should overlap on the top and to the left. Dipping the brush, the strip with your footlinger. Starting on the underside of the tube and moving up toward the strip in the same direction, use the "pulling" motion to bring up the pair of matching needs in the previous layer of the tail.

Remember: "Down" means toward the bottom of the tube and "up" means toward the top.

After moving out of a gathering bead, go down into an anchor bead in the lower part of the tube. Then go up through the anchor bead to the left side (Figure 11). Go through the bead gathering beads above in the middle part of the tube (Figure 12). Repeat to the end of the strip. Remember moving down and up to the previous layer.

Sometimes you may need to skip a gathering bead. Skipping a gathering bead results in more fullness but may leave a hole or gap in the beadwork.

The bottom of the new dorsal fin should look like a pair of horns. Pull the needle, establish the new strip, and begin the next dorsal fin in the same way. Keep the dorsal and weave in the tail.

Figure 10

Figure 11

Figure 12

Royal Gardener Aug 1 1860
Three Pomes and two Clear Pomes or Leaves are printed in [illegible] colour. Separating [illegible] Family.

Pine Indigo de Luxe
[illegible]

Tiny Tassels

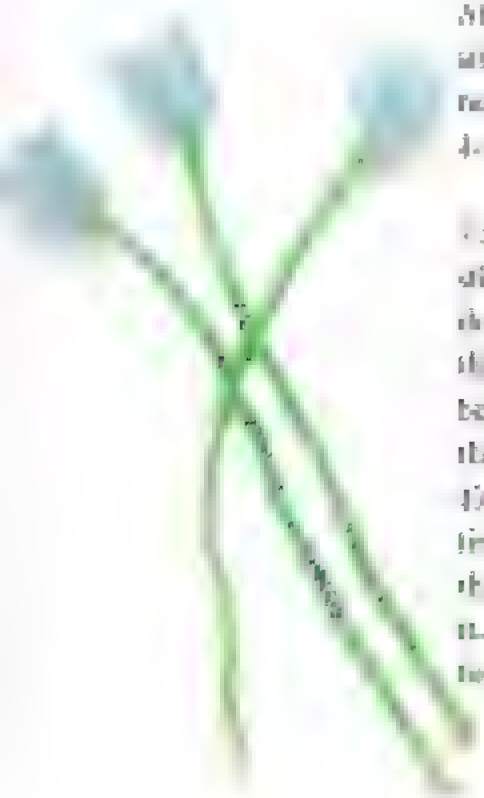
[illegible]

Materials

- [illegible] cylinder beads
- [illegible]
- [illegible] 6" (green and tan)
- [illegible] 11° green seed beads

Thread a needle with [illegible] 6" length of single thread, add 6 beads and tie into a ring (Figure 1).

Add 1 beads and go back through the first bead on the ring. Repeat this step five times (Figure 2). Each set of 4 beads is the beginning of a four-sided stitch.



At the end of the row, after exiting the stitch bead in the beginning ring, pass the needle through the first 2 beads of the first 4-bead set added in Row 2 (see Figure 3).

Row 3: Continue with the herringbone stitch as follows: Add 4 beads and go down into the next bead (third bead) in the 4-bead set. Then go into the second bead of the new 4-bead set on the ring—the corner bead—going upward (Figure 4). Repeat these two steps five more times. At the end of the row, go through the new corner bead and the bead above it. (This is the jump up through 2 beads to begin the next row.)

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Row 2: Bend wire 1 back on the bent-down column (up through the one pet bead and down through the bead next to it) and through the first bead of the next hemisphere column. Repeat for more rows. Note the work as it begins to form a cup shape at the end of the row.

Row 3: Bend down the first bead and thread it on 2 for the hemisphere column and add 1 bead to the gap around the center bead of the next hemisphere column. Thread on makes the edge flat or slightly curl makes points on the edge of the petals.

Stem

Cut 22-gauge green wire 2.5" (6.5 cm) long. Put 1 bead on the end and secure it in place by bending the wire around it. Pass the wire through the hole in the bottom of the flower or the beaded stem. Add 1 green sequin or the 8" green seed bead. Stringing 2" (5 cm) of size 11° green seed beads. Bend sharply in the bottom of the wire to hold the beads on the wire.

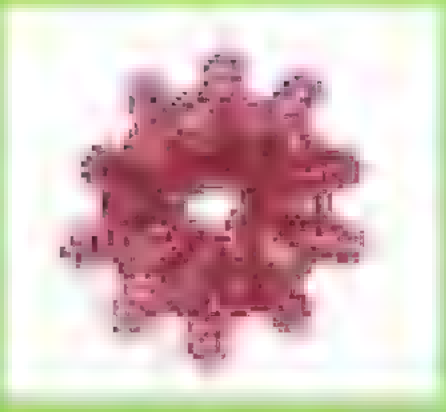
A slightly larger tulip may be made with a beaming ring of 6 beads instead of 5 and working two more rows before Row 2 where the points of the petals are added.

Tiny Tulip Earrings
Tiny tulip-shaped sterling silver earrings are made with 6 or more tulip finishing with three stamens of beads.

Vase Delight with Tulips
Tiny tulips and lacy fine leaves are arranged in a vase.

Flower Iron Mirror Frame

A rectangle of wood is covered in the indian [illegible] and then with dark color [illegible] and in the [illegible] a flat [illegible] strip is [illegible]. This [illegible] is placed in a [illegible] frame. Flowers are [illegible] of [illegible] leaves. Background grass is made [illegible] of [illegible] panels. Leaves are made [illegible] the [illegible] frame.



Cupped Flower

Materials

[illegible]

[illegible] Thread a needle with [illegible] yd (91 [illegible]) of single thread and follow the directions for [illegible] of the [illegible] tulip on page [illegible] except begin with 10 beads instead of 6.

[illegible] Add 5 beads to each hemisphere, [illegible] up through the [illegible] bead and then through the bead next to it, and add 1 bead (increasing beads before going into the [illegible] bead of the new hemisphere). [illegible] up to the end of the row or pass through the last bead added to the row (Figure 1).

[illegible] To make a point at the top of a petal, add 3 beads instead of 2 and go down one [illegible] hemisphere, where they go through the center ring bead of the previous hemisphere before going to the next hemisphere.

Sunflower Jewels

[illegible] beads to pass by [illegible] and [illegible] through flower [illegible]

Hemispherical Flower with Base Bead

Materials

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Thread a needle with [illegible] of thread, a single thread and follow the directions for Rows 1–5 of the Tiny Tulip on page [illegible], except begin with 10 beads instead of 8.

[illegible] Add 7 beads for the hemispherical column top through the center bead and down through the beadwork to exit and add 1 bead, counter-bead (without going back into the center bead of the next hemispherical column) to pop up at the end of each row.

[illegible] Insert the base bead in the tube (see [illegible]). Add 7 beads for the hemispherical column top through the center bead and down through the base bead and through the tube. Pick up the counter bead (without going into the center bead of the next hemispherical column) and position the tube and fasten the base bead in place. (It may be helpful if the base bead is aligned with the hole in the bottom of the tube.)

[illegible] In each row, increase the number of counter beads (starting at three) to make the cup flare out.

[illegible] To make the petals on the end of each petal, add 1 bead instead of 2 beads and the counter bead of the hemispherical column then go through the 3 connecting beads of the petals and exit again before going to the next hemispherical column. Knot the thread and weave in the tails.

[illegible] (see page [illegible]) [illegible] Thread a needle with [illegible] of thread, a single thread and follow the directions for Rows 1–5 of the Tiny Tulip on page [illegible], except begin with 10 beads instead of 8 and make seven petals instead of five.

[illegible]

Materials

[illegible]

[illegible] page [illegible] beads. For the [illegible] row, add the beads as shown in Figure 1. Between each pair of beads that are sticking up as follows: Add 5 beads, go back through the seed bead, add 3 beads and pass through the seed bead that is sticking up. Repeat [illegible] the same. Now pass the thread back to the second row of 3 beads and work the rows of cross stitch (page [illegible]) upward from the base (see page [illegible]). For the tenth row, add 2 beads between every 2 beads instead of 3 to make the top edge flat and stylish.

Figure 1

Figure 2

Stem

See Stem for Tiny Tulip on page 71.

A second method of adding the stem is to randomly add 5 beads to the [illegible] row of [illegible] beads, pass [illegible] through every [illegible] row and build it in place by bending the wire [illegible] to form the stem into the flower as the head is made. Add a drop of white glue to the bottom of the flower and then [illegible] a wire to the stem and push it into the bottom of the flower. Add another drop of white glue and wrap the stem with [illegible] to hold the flower in place. Add another drop of white glue to hold the tail in place.

Leaves

See Long Thin Leaves on page 28, or purchase [illegible] and use [illegible]

SMALL ROSE

Materials

Square 11° seed beads

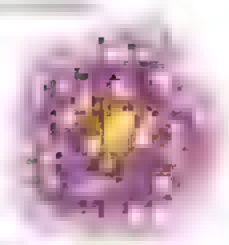


Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

Figure 6

Figure 7

Natural Flower Base

Step 1: Thread a needle with 1 yd (0.9 m) or more thread, add 7 beads and tie into a ring (Figure 1). Leave a 6" (15 cm) tail and keep tension tight.

Step 2: Add 1 bead and go into the next bead, leaving an empty bead. Repeat four more times. You will have 4 five-petaled flowers. Go through the first bead of Row 1 into your last bead to the thread exit point of the star (Figure 2).

Step 3: Add 1 bead and go into the next star point bead (Figure 3). Do the first empty space, to the end of the row, go through the first 2 beads of Row 1 (the very end beads), to exit again at the point of the star (Figure 4). Pull the beads into place so that they form a pentagon.

Step 4: "Add 1 bead and go into the next star point." Repeat from * to * four more times.

Forming the Petals

Go through the beads through the stack to the center of the flower base. Now bend all five beads across the center (Figure 5) and then add 5 beads (here and forward, refer to the star point beads on the top of the flower base and continue in a spiraling direction around the top of the base) (Figure 6). For adding ribbons, add more 5-bead loops, offset from the previous loops. Bend all the petals a little to help place the loops. Around the outer edge, make either 5-bead or 7-bead loops.

For a larger flower, after Row 4, go through the exit 5 beads of the star point. "Add 1 bead and go into the next star point." Repeat from * to * four more times. When you add petals, make the last row of petals 7-bead loops.

Crystal Star Flower

Materials

- [illegible]
- [illegible]
- [illegible]

Step 1: Thread a needle with [illegible] and tie a knot at the end. Bring needle through [illegible] and wax well. Add [illegible] seed beads and tie to form a ring (Figure 1).

Step 2: Add 1 flower and 1 size 15° seed bead and go back through the flower. Go through the next seed bead in the ring (Figure 2). Repeat this step four more times. Knot the thread and weave in the tails.

Embroidered Lace Cuff Bracelet: Pumpkin Stems, Oak Leaves and Crystal Star Flowers are sewn to a [illegible] woven lace strip using [illegible] and embellished with other seed beads and crystal stars.

Star Flower #1

Materials

[illegible] seed beads

[illegible] Thread a needle with [illegible] of single thread and [illegible] seed beads and form a ring. Go through the first bead (Figure 1).

[illegible] Add 4 beads and go forward through the same ring bead again (Figure 2).

[illegible] Go through the next 2 beads of the set of 4. Add 3 beads. Go through the next 2 beads of the 4. Then [illegible] through the same ring bead again and through the next ring bead (Figure 3).

Repeat Steps 2 and 3 four more times.

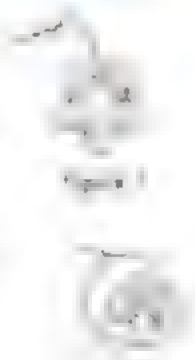


Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Star Flower #2

Materials

[illegible] seed beads

[illegible] Thread a needle with [illegible] of single thread and 19 beads and tie to form a ring (Figure 1). Add 5 beads and go back through the second to last bead. Add 5 beads. Go back to the second bead along the ring (Figure 2). Repeat four more times. Knot the thread and weave in the tail.

"For thee the wonder-working
earth puts forth sweet flowers."
—Lucretius

Figure 1

Figure 2

LILIES OF THE VALLEY

Materials

[illegible] yards [illegible]

[illegible] Thread a needle with [illegible] inches of wire. Thread needle through and tie to form a ring (Figure 1).

[illegible] Add [illegible] beads and go into the first bead. Repeat this [illegible] times (Figure 2). At the end of the row, go through the first bead added to the row. Pick up [illegible] beads, [illegible] (Figure 3).

[illegible] Add [illegible] beads and go into the new bead that is sticking up. Repeat [illegible] times (Figure 4). At the end of each row, go through the first bead added to the row (Figure 5). Pinch the shape and wrap the thread tight so that the work begins to form a cup.

[illegible] Add [illegible] beads and go into the previous bead (Figure 6). Repeat [illegible] times. Knot the thread and weave in the tail. Add stem and foliage.

Stem and Leaves

Materials

[illegible] yards [illegible] wire

[illegible] yards [illegible] wire, [illegible]

[illegible] Thread a needle with [illegible] inches of thread. Bring the cross [illegible] (Figure 1) given the [illegible] and leave on the outside. Bend the thread back on itself and tie the tail down to the base. Dab with glue and pinch. [illegible] beads, go through the [illegible] beads [illegible] beads. Through the [illegible] and [illegible] beads. Knot the stem [illegible] weave in the tail. Add [illegible]

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Brooch Flower Necklace

[illegible]

Materials

- [illegible] beads
- [illegible] beads or size 11 seed beads
- [illegible] 18 gauge wire
- [illegible]

[illegible] the bottom of the tassel with [illegible] of single thread. Make a loop out of black size 11 beads, tie and use the tail of beads to make [illegible] page [illegible]. Work in tight circles to fill the loop, [illegible] the beginning and end of each row. Use the pin back clasp as [illegible] the pin. Use the longer piece of the pin with square stitch page [illegible]. At the bottom use five fringe repeat loop to fill the back and make a decorative ending. Finish the top edge as desired. Dip the tassel in Dental Acrylic. Use [illegible] to shape a loop around one of the fringe on the pin back. Glue in place.

> "Let a hundred flowers bloom
> and a hundred schools of
> thought contend."
>
> —Mao Ze Dong

Eight-Petal Flower

Materials

[illegible]

[illegible]

Step 1 Thread the needle with [illegible] yard of needle thread or a comparable length. Following the instructions for beads, thread one [illegible] beads tail and return needle back through bead. Have paper ready.

Petals

Step 2 Add 7 beads. Go through the second bead of beads in the base row. Go back through the first bead and through the first of the 7 new beads (Figure 1). Continue to add 7 beads with each stitch, ending 2 beads going back through 2 beads and toward through 1 beads until the petal is 8 beads tall, including the base row beads.

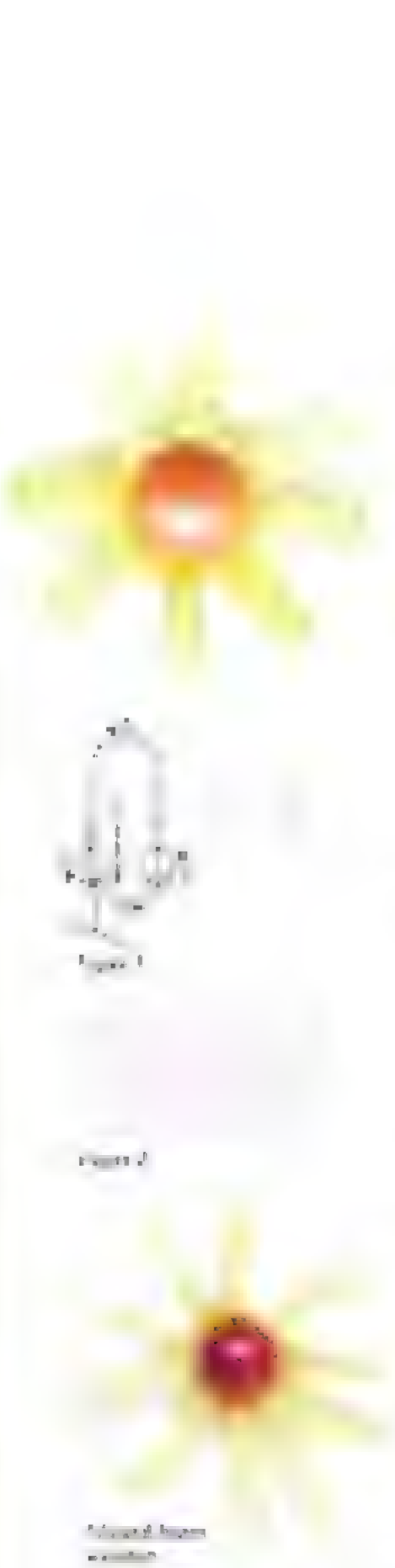
Figure 1

Step 3 Add 1 bead and go through all the petal beads you just added, a bead in the base row, then the bead through the next stack in the base row. Work seven more petals, as described in Steps 2 and 3 (Figure 2).

Figure 2

Step 4 Tie the base row beads to form the petals into a ring. Place the base beads in the center of the flower by going through a bead, through 2 beads on the opposite side of the ring, then back through the bead and return 2 beads at the beginning of the base row. Knot the thread and secure in the tails.

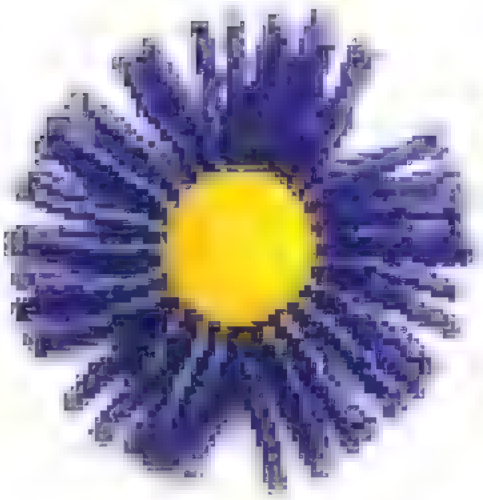
Step 5 Slip the [illegible] beads down from the [illegible] and let them drape [illegible].



Materials

- [illegible] flowers
- [illegible] [illegible] Dark Red Cover flower
- [illegible] [illegible] yellow cover [illegible]

Follow the directions for the Light Red flower, using under the base row 1 [illegible] and 34 beads long. Work under petals as described in Step 7 and [illegible] with a second set of petals on the same base beads, but place the petals [illegible] the previous petals. Cover the bottom with fibers according to the manufacturer's directions. Working from the underside of the base [illegible] the petals to the edge of the bottom. Glue the side edge, ending up with the thread tap at the bottom of the base row so that the petals extend [illegible] from the side of the bottom as shown. Glue the petal strip and each row petal to complete the flower.



[illegible]

Materials

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

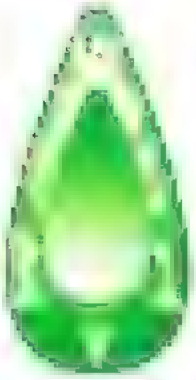
Follow the directions for the Blue Daisy Bow (page 87).

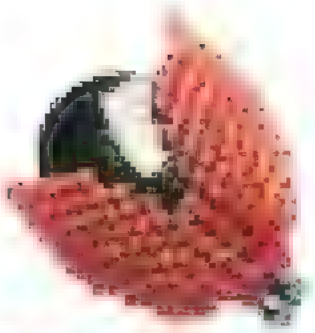
Petals

[illegible]

Red Cover with Daisies, Poppies, and Bindweed
[illegible]

GARDEN CREATURES





Materials

[illegible]

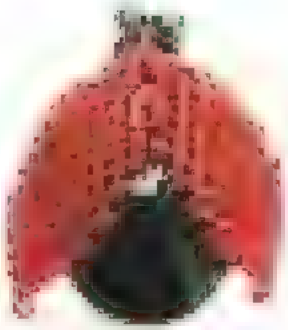
[illegible]

[illegible]

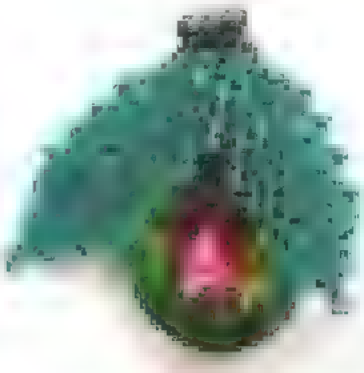
[illegible]

[illegible]

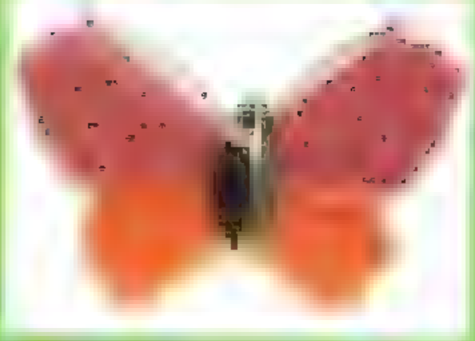
[illegible]



[illegible] two wings following the instructions in the Oval Petals at Leaves on page 33. For a 14625 pendant bead, use 18 beads to the square row, join the wings with square stitch along the diagonal edge [illegible] over using 1 bead with Square Stitch [illegible] on page 186. Now the wing tips and you [illegible] hole in the pendant. Hold the wings in place with a drop of glue [illegible] each. A bright one 11 seed bead [illegible] to each wing tip finish a point of interest.



[illegible]



Butterfly

Materials

[illegible]

Tools

[illegible]

Upper Wing (Figure 1, make 2)

[illegible]

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

[illegible]

Row 1: Slip thread between the [illegible] and pass the thread back up through the [illegible] last stitch of [illegible] in Row 1 and [illegible] to begin Row 1 (Figure 6). Turn work so [illegible] working left to right.

Row 2: Add 1 bead and catch the first loop. Go back up through the last 1 bead (Figure 7). Work three [illegible] and [illegible] one in the last loop (Figure 8). There should be six stacks across Row 2.

Row 3: Continue to Row 3, adding one more stack to each row. Row 3 has ten stacks across.

Row 4: Now begin the [illegible] rows [illegible] Add 1 bead and catch the second loop. Go back up through the last bead (Figure 9). Look the stack (see [illegible] for [illegible] to [illegible] Work [illegible] and [illegible] one in the last loop—ten stacks across.

Row 5: Add 1 bead and catch the first loop. Go back up through the last bead. Work eight beads [illegible] stacks across.

Row 6: Add 1 bead and catch the second loop. Go back up through the last bead, look the stack. Work [illegible] stacks across.

Row 7: Add 1 bead and catch the second loop. Go back up through the last bead, look the stack. Work [illegible] stacks across.

Row 8: Add 1 bead and catch the second loop. Go back up through the last bead, look the stack. Work [illegible] stacks across.

Row 9: Add 1 bead and catch the second loop. Go back up through the last bead, look the stack. Work [illegible] stacks across. [illegible] the thread and weave in the tail.

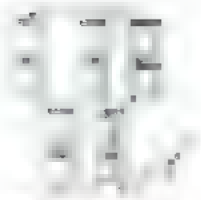


Figure 6

Figure 7

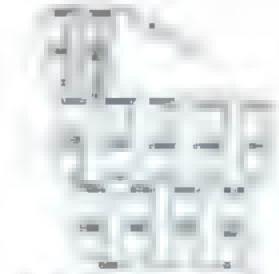


Figure 8

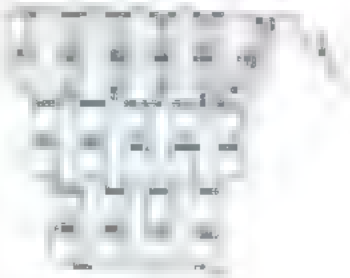


Figure 9

Figure 10

Lower Wings (Figure 2, rows 1–7)

For the first lower wing, use 1 yd (1.00 m) of single thread. Use the second lower wing, use 2 yd (1.80 m) of thread so that you have enough thread to the end pair of upper and lower wings, use the [illegible] wings, and add the body and antennae.

Figure 10

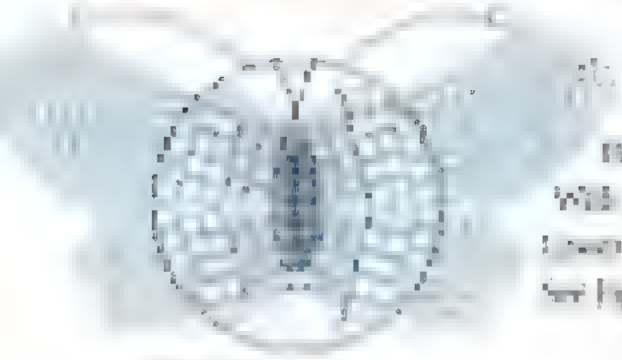


Figure 11

Figure 12

Work on the Upper Wing. Take [illegible] right side across.

[illegible] Beginning with stitch 1 beads (all) add 4 beads and catch the thread loop on back up through the last 2 beads. Work on back stitches—right side facing.

[illegible] Now working in the opposite direction add 2 beads (all) add 2 beads and catch the second loop on back up through the last bead. Back the needle. Work four back stitches—not stitch [illegible].

[illegible] Add 2 beads and catch the second loop on back up through the last bead. Back the needle. Work one back stitch. Knot the thread. Do not cut it so you can join the wings together—[illegible] needle.

Joining Upper Wing and Lower Wing

Continue with the thread used for the Upper Wing. Pass the thread through the beads so that it comes out of Bead [illegible] shown in Figure 10. With square stitch, sew Bead [illegible] of the Upper Wing to Bead [illegible] of the Lower Wing, using the color indicated by the dotted line in Figures 1 and 2. See Figure 10 for square stitch detail.

Join the Sets of Wings

Pass the thread to the outer bead of the complete wings as shown in Figure 11. Weave the 2 sets of wings together, adding beads as shown in Figure 12 to fill the gap between the wings.

Body

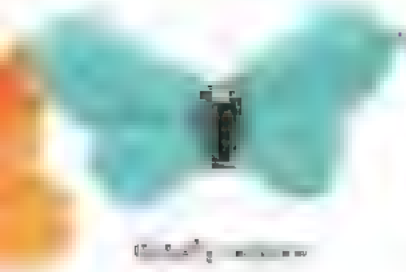
Continuing with the thread used to sew the wings, sew the body bead to the center of the wings. Go through the body bead, catch the thread between the beads, then continue at the bottom of the wings, then go back through the body bead. Catch the thread at the top of the wings, then go back through the body bead. Continue going back and forth until the body is secure. Tie off the top of the body and make sure it is still the [illegible]

Instructions

[illegible]

Tip of the

Rotate it one back or down in Figure 13 and sew it to the back of the [illegible]



Butterfly Necklace
[illegible]

DRAGONFLY WITH A WIRE ARMATURE

[illegible]

Materials

For body:

[illegible]

For eyes:

[illegible]

For wings:

[illegible]

Tools

[illegible]

Body

Straighten the narrow end of the paper clip and bend the wider end up to form the wire to form the head (see figure 1). Insert a piece of tightly rolled white or clear tape in the loop formed for the head. Wrap the white tape and the wire carefully with sewing thread over all the tape and in place and secure the wire. Wrap several lines of thread around the head to form a base for sewing on the eyes.

Thread a needle with [illegible] sewing thread, add a small knot and [illegible] a long thread. Cut [illegible] of thread to thread the tail end. Place the tape on the thread wound wire in the [illegible] wrap around the head. Bend the head with [illegible] (see page [illegible]). Thread at the end of the head two separate [illegible] the antennae. Thread the tail in the needle and [illegible] the remainder of the body. [illegible] to secure around the end of the tail.

Wings

[illegible] tape, use transparent tapes to cover the wings. Draw on figure 2 [illegible] the wings in a [illegible] with a [illegible] powder [illegible] the side. Start with an [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Cut out the wings and sew to the body.

Eyes

[illegible] the head with a [illegible] and use it head as a [illegible] through the eye to and down into the head. Add the [illegible] on the eyes. If you are using small buttons, sew them to the head.

Figure 1

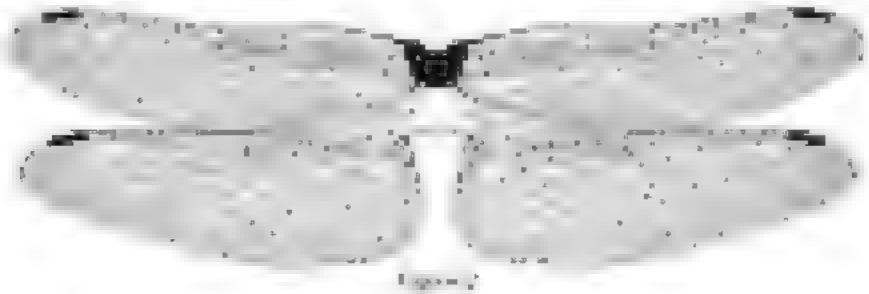


Figure 2

SMALL DRAGONFLY

Materials for a pair of earrings

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Wings

[illegible] Through a needle eye, [illegible] thread. Bring the needle together and knot. Clip the tail close to the knot and pull the knot with a pliers from the thread. Bring an 8 mm bead and push them close to the knot. Separate the two strands of thread between the knot and the last bead and pass the needle between the strands leaving a loop behind. Now, threaden the longer beads in one pass and [illegible] such that the wings with the needle coming out in the middle. Between the pair (Figure 1). Keep thread tension right at all times.

[illegible] Pass the needle through the [illegible] as the 8/0 tie shown in Figure 2.

[illegible] With the wings as a pivot the bigger beads, tie the wings in the right bead by pulling the thread under the bigger. Pass through the 2 bigger beads, keeping the right pulling toward the bead (Figure 3).

[illegible] Now make the bigger at the tail side and through the 8/0 beads toward the head (Figure 4). Repeat steps 3 and 4 [illegible].

Secure the Wings

[illegible]

Add the Eyes and Tail

[illegible]

- Work in a well-lit area
- Keep your hair tied back
- Lay out beads and label the poles
- Use a Bead-a-rama to make your place

Materials

[illegible]

[illegible] Choose thread to match the seed beads.

Step 1 Prepare the Thread

[illegible] Thread the needle with a [illegible] cut of thread. Bring the two ends together and knot. Slip the tail down to the knot and wait the knot tighten. Slide the thread downwards so the strands sit side-by-side.

Step 2 Begin the Head

Add 4 black beads and slide them down [illegible] inches (7–7.5 cm) to the knot. Take the pair of threads between the black beads and the knot and pass the needle between the strands.

Go back through the bead nearest the knot. Add 4 black beads. Go through the knot and through the first set of 4 black beads.

You now have a bead ring with two sets of 4 black seed beads connected by the threads. Double the strands of the thread. [illegible]

[illegible] Pull the three beads together so they look like [illegible] as [illegible] (see [illegible]).

Step 5: Add the First Side Beads

Add 1 side bead. Go through the next 4 black beads.

Add 1 side bead. Go through the next 4 black beads and the single side bead added at the beginning of this row.

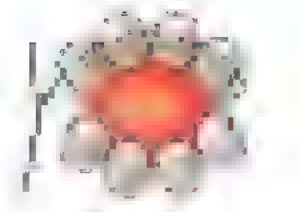


Figure 4

Step 6: Add Eye and Continuing Stripe Beads

Pick Back the eye of the caterpillar, add one 3mm bead and go through the next side bead.

Add 1 Caspian beads (bottom and contrasting stripe). Go through the next side bead and the bead bead (Figure 5).

Figure 5

Step 7: Add Legs, Feet, and Slides

First leg: Add 1 side bead, 1 big bead and 1 foot bead. Pull the beads tight against the [illegible]. Go back through the big bead, first leg and foot forwards, then through the next 4 black beads.

Second leg: Add 1 big bead and 1 foot bead. Pull the beads up against each 1 of black through the big bead, second leg and foot forwards. Add 1 side bead. Go through the foot bead and the next side bead (Figure 6).

Figure 6

Step 8: Add Antennae and Top Back Beads

Add 1 black beads and go through the next side bead.

Add 1 black beads and go through the next side bead and the 1 black beads.

Figure 7

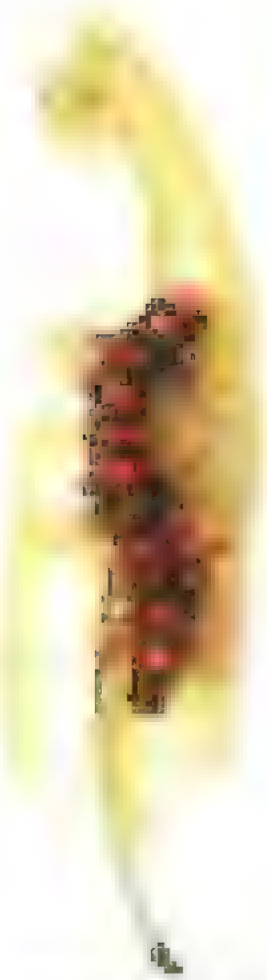
Step 9: Add Side Beads

Add 1 side bead. Go through the next 4 black beads.

Add 1 side bead. Go through the next 4 black beads and the side bead.

Step 10: Add More Legs

Repeat Steps 6 and 7 to create more legs. Add legs on each side.



Finished Beaded Crab and Lobster Claw

Step 9 Body Crawl

(These steps are the same as Steps 6–8, but continue for Step 9.)

Add 1 Seed bead. Go through the next side bead.

Add 3 Increase beads. Increase and replace wedges. Go through the next side bead and the 3mm bead.

Add Side Beads: Add 1 side bead. Go through the next 3 Increase beads.

Add 1 side bead. Go through the 3mm bead and the next side bead.

Add 3 Black beads. Go through the next side bead.

Add 1 Black bead. Go through the next side bead and the 3 Black beads.

Add 1 side bead. Go through the next 3 Black beads.

Add 1 side bead. Go through the next 3 Black beads and the side bead.

Step 10 Repeat Step 9 four more times.

Step 11 Add Back Legs

There are four back legs on each side.

Repeat Steps 6–9 four more times.

Step 12 Repeat the Tail End of the Body

Repeat Step 9 two times.

Step 13 Decrease for the Tail End of the Body

Add 2 Black beads. Go through the next side bead.

Add 1 Black bead. Go through the next side bead and the 1 Black bead.

Add 1 side bead. Go through the next 2 Black beads.

Add 1 side bead. Go through the next 2 Black beads and the side bead added at the beginning of this row.

Step 14 Finishing

Add 1 Black bead. Go through the side beads, turn back through the Black bead just added and through the opposite side bead as shown in Figure 1. Knot the thread and secure in the tail.

Figure 2

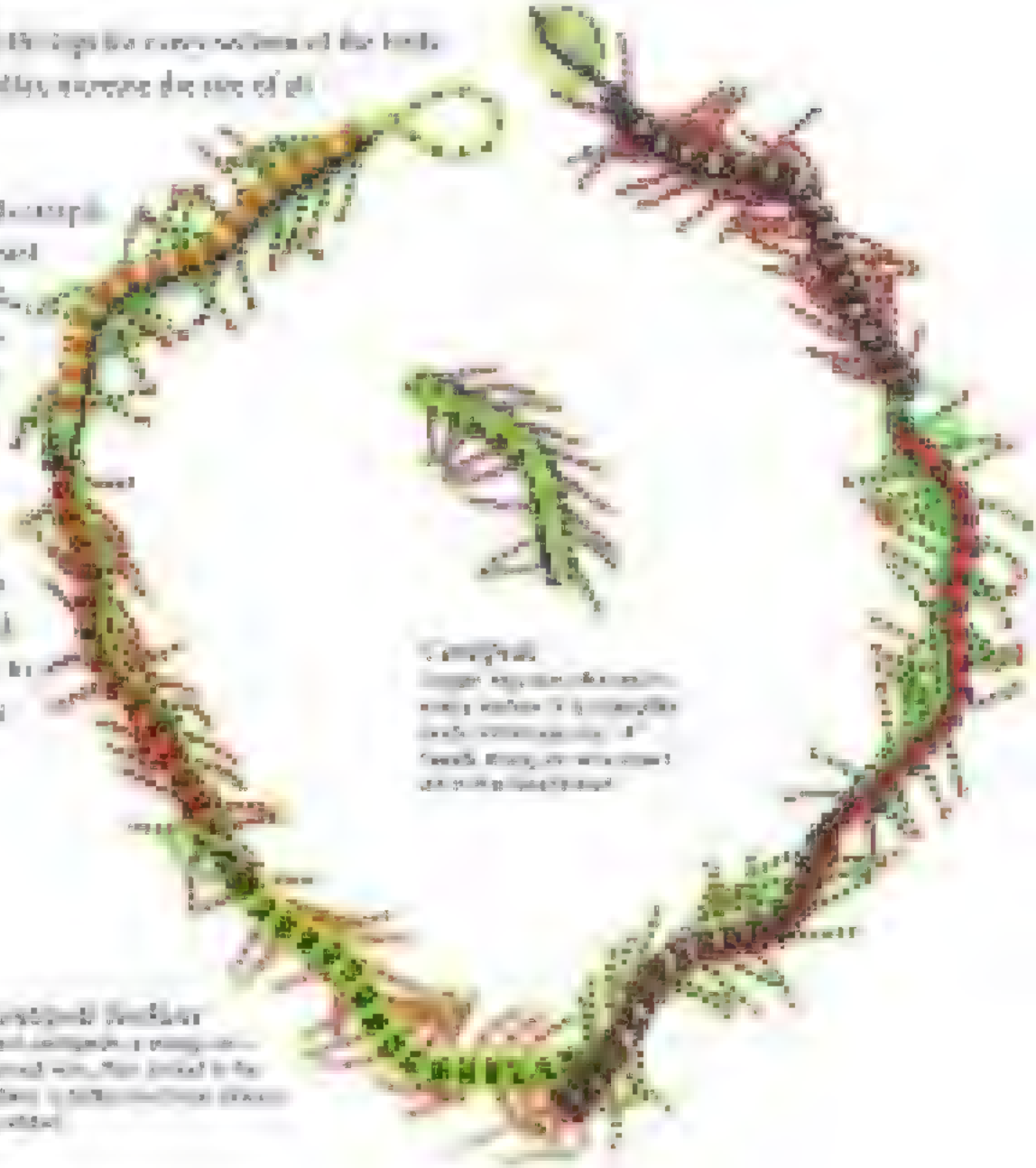
Variations

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] lit, use hooks, thicker forest feathers which are available in medium shades. The hooks are about 6" to 12" (15 cm or more long. Wrap the feathers around the finished caterpillar so they stick up between the heads. To make a feeler on the heads, tie a thread to each end of the feather and use it to secure the feather to the heads.



Caterpillar
[illegible]

Caterpillar feather
[illegible]

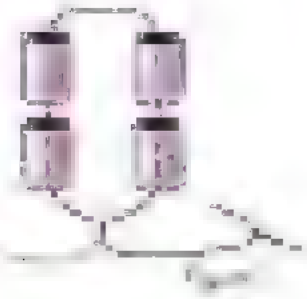


Figure 1

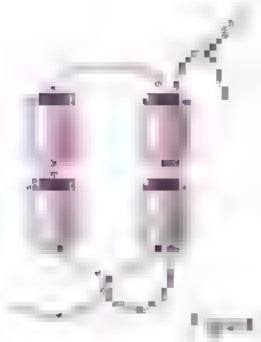


Figure 2

Figure 3

Figure 4

Figure 5

BRICK STITCH

Base Row

A row of brick stitch can be one or more beads high. In these instructions the beading volume of beads will be referred to as a stack. The thread connecting two stacks of beads will be referred to as a loop or thread bridge.

Step 1: Thread a needle with a generous thread. Using one of beads (two stacks) cut the thread into a loop, holding the needle with the beads in one uniform and the loop in the bottom (Figure 1).

Step 2: Go up through the stack of beads on the right (Figure 2). Add 2 beads and again go up through the 2 previous beads then down through the new beads just added (Figure 3).

Step 3: Add 2 beads, go down through the last 2 beads then up through the 2 new beads (Figure 4).

Repeat Steps 2 and 3 for desired length.

Beginning Lady Footwear and Thongs

Add two stacks of beads and pass the thread back to front under the loop between the first and second beads of the previous row, doing so will make the new thread beyond the beginning of the new beads (Figure 5) then back up through the last stack of beads.

[illegible]

Add two stacks of beads and pass the thread from back to front under the loop between the second and third beads of the previous row. Bring up with more than one additional chapter on the back up through the last stack of beads.

Figure 5

[illegible]

If you are starting a row with a beginning stitch, [illegible] the second loop, you should look the path to make the beads stand straight up. After going back up through the last stack, pass the needle down through the first stack of beads and up again through the second stack (Figure 6).

Figure 6

Working Stack-Height Stacks

[illegible] the top of a bead in the last row. Add a second bead, add 2 beads in the new stack, [illegible] loop between 2 beads of the previous row, then go back up through the last bead in the stack. After that, always add 1 bead in stacks, make a loop between the beads of the previous row, and go back up through the last bead in stack (Figure 7).

Figure 7

Middle or End of Row Increase

Add a bead, go under the loop and back up through the same bead as usual, going under the same loop a second time and back up through the last bead in stack. This increase can also be used at the end of the row (Figure 8).

Figure 8

End of Row Decrease

Individually [illegible] stack in the last loop.

PEYOTE STITCH (TUBULAR)

Figure 1

Step 1: Thread a needle with 1 yd (0.9 m) of single thread. Add an even number of beads and tie them into a tight loop with a square knot so they form a ring (Figure 1). Leave a 6" (150 cm) tail.

Step 2: Add 1 more bead and pass the needle through the second bead from the knot (Figure 2).

Figure 2

Step 3: Continue to add 1 more bead and skipping the next bead in the previous row and moving over where the thread exited the first bead, pass the needle through the second bead (Figure 3). Pull the beads so that they begin to form a tube. Notice one empty out of the new second bead before the knot and 1 bead and go into the first bead added after the first one and. Now you will be adding several beads to a spiral to create the tube. The first one and subsequent rows you will be filling in the gaps between the beads.

Figure 3

Increase

Add 3 beads instead of 1 bead between the existing or beads.

Decrease

Add a bead connecting 2 or more existing a bead and pass the next existing or bead.

Lark's Head Knot Beginning

[illegible]

Figure 1

[illegible]

Figure 2

Sewing Overlapping Petals Together

[illegible]

Joining Edges with Square Stitch

Figure 1

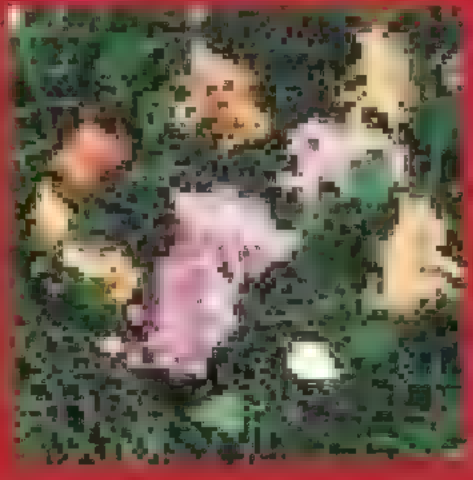
Step 1: Bring the needle and thread from the back of the right side of the second panel, through the first loop on the edge of the second panel, then through the first loop on the first panel, pulling the thread along the edge. Continue the thread along the edge in reverse.

Square Knot

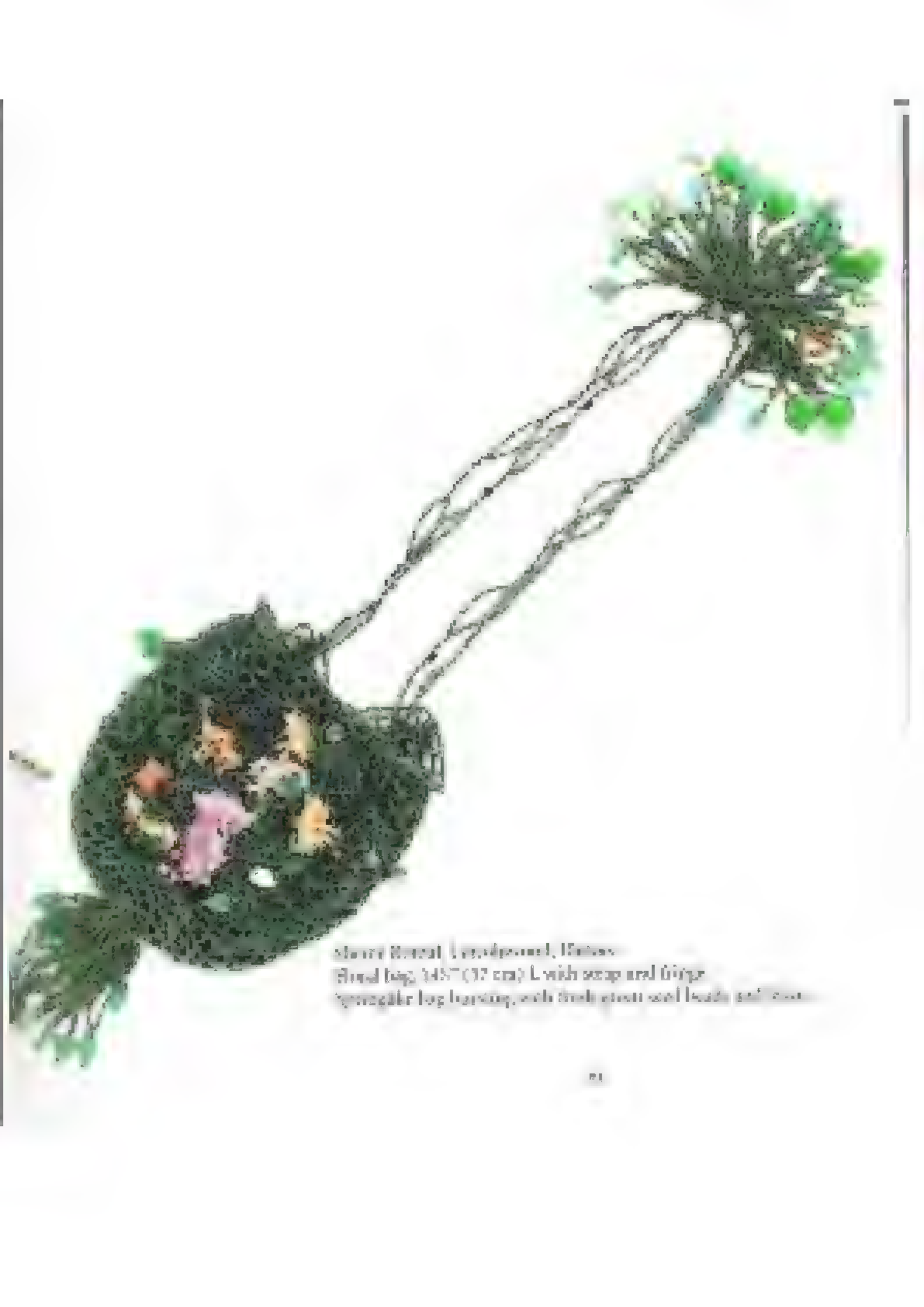
Figure 2

Tie the two square knots using the same thread. Take the thread through the loop on the left thread, moving it toward the upper left corner. Bring the right thread over the left thread and pass through the loop. Now the upper thread is on the left. Bring the thread on the left over the right thread and pass through the loop.

A Gallery of Inspiration



In Lena Wilsey, Lair Chate, California
Flower samples, pla, 8-1894 (20.5-26.5 cm) L.
Seed bead bush on purple stems.



Martin Wenzel, Lexington, Kansas
Bread bag, 34½" (87 cm) L with soap and drips
Spongeware bag hanging, with fresh green seed heads and roots

[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] 9" (23 cm) L.
[illegible] rose with stem and foliage.

Sandra Maxwell, Fabric Collaborations
Orange Shawl with Leaves, 7 × 48"
[illegible]
Seed beads and amber necklace.

Rita Z. Franklin, West Chester, Pennsylvania
Industrial Jar Tube 12"
1303 grid 1
Wire and seed bead necklace

Jaggy Saturnia Cocoon, New York, New York.
Wedding Flowers, [illegible]
Seed beads with fringe detail in an antique palette.

Elvis Jewett, St. Paul, Minnesota
Division of Summer When It Is 40 Degrees Below Zero, 15 x 15"
(38 x 38 cm)
Naked wood, beaded Hawaiian necklace, [illegible]

Mango Field, Albuquerque, New Mexico
[illegible]
A [illegible] with [illegible] flowers and leaves

Shelley Bond, Belmont, California
Outbreak, 30" (76 cm) L; flower 8" (20.5 cm) D
Bead-embellished tree branch.

Diane Fitzgerald, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Daisy Mauve. 8" (20.5 cm) high in vase.
Seed-bead bouquet.

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Crafts/Beading

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